

MICHIGAN FARMER.

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NO. 5.

WARREN ISHAM, EDITOR.

WHEAT-GROWING — REMEDY FOR INSECTS AND RUST.

For the Michigan Farmer.

ALBION, Calhoun Co. Mich. }
17th April, 1850. }

Editor of the Michigan Farmer:

Sir: In your "Notes by the Way," in the April number of your valuable agricultural journal, you mention the great success met with by a resident of Oakland county, in wheat-growing; and that neither the insect nor rust injured his wheat, while his neighbors' crops had been cut off. It is to be hoped that gentleman may be induced to give his mode of culture, and the precautions he uses against the enemies of the wheat crop, that others may avail themselves of information so desirable.

In the absence of such, allow me to give my theory for the destruction of the insect and the prevention of rust.

The insect can be observed in the fall of the year, by closely examining the stools, where a small worm, in the larvæ and in the chrysalis state, the latter resembling linseed, will be found imbedded near the roots. These burst their covering in the spring, and come out a fly, which immediately commences its depredations, but can be totally destroyed by the application of quick-lime distributed over the field, and rolling with a heavy roller some four or five days after application. When lime is difficult to be obtained, good dry house ashes will answer as good a purpose.

The rationale is this: Where the leachings of the lime or ashes come in contact with the chrysalis, they destroy its vitality, but in cases where no such contact is effected, the heavy roller crushes them, without at all injuring the wheat; but this must be done early in the spring. This method is now uniformly practiced in Hesse, Germany, where the "Hessian fly," called by us the insect originated, and that country is now exempt from its ravages.

In regard to rust, this arises from the soil containing the protoxyd of iron, which is soluble in tepid water. Now if we can convert the protoxyd into the peroxyd, which is insoluble, there can be no danger of the roots' absorbing it. This is effected by the means of an agent containing oxygen in abundance. A solution of nitrate of potash (saltpetre) sprinkled over the field, will afford the surplus oxygen which it imparts to the protoxyd of iron, directly it comes in contact with it; but as this may be considered too expensive, house ashes, equally and unsparingly distributed over the wheat, will answer as good a purpose. — The potash it contains unites with the oxygen and nitrogen of the atmosphere, and is then saltpetre in solution.

Independent of the immunity from disease thus insured to the wheat by the application of lime and ashes, they both furnish ingredients indispensably necessary to its growth, the former being an actual constituent of the berry, and the latter of the straw, in the state of a silicate of potash, giving firmness and strength, whereby it is enabled to support a heavy head without drooping.

It was formerly supposed, and probably is yet, that rust arose from a peculiar kind of fog, inasmuch that a farmer(?) told me he could prognosticate, from morning to morning, whether the wheat would be rusted that day, merely by observing the state of the atmosphere about sunrise. Now any person knows that rust will be occasioned by warm, sultry weather, by alternate showers and hot sunshine, as well as by heavy dews at night and hot days. Let any person, in the heat of the day during these showers, enter a wheat field, and he will hear the stems cracking all around him. (I myself have witnessed it.) This cracking arises from the rapid evaporation of the water combined in the nutriment drawn up in the stem of the plant, causing its expansion and bursting the stem; the rust is then deposited on the stem, leaves, and even the head. The moment the stem is split, no more nutriment can ascend by capillary attraction, or by vital action, any more than you could suck water up through a split tube, consequently the berry shrinks.

I am pleased to observe that you strenuously urge the farmers to cultivate less ground, and to do it in a better manner. I was acquainted with

a farmer near Prairie Ronde, who raised 433 bushels of wheat from 10 acres of ground, and am gratified to add that it was at my suggestion he bestowed all the labor required on 20 acres of ground on a field of half that number of acres, producing this very gratifying result, and that hereafter he intended pursuing the same course.

If desirable, I shall, in a future communication give my theory and remedy for smut.

Very resp'y, yours &c.

GEO. K. SMITH.

✍ We thank Mr. S. for the above, and hope he will furnish the communication he proposes, and allow us to enrol his name upon the list of our permanent correspondents.—Ed.

TO THE FARMERS OF MICHIGAN.

We invite the attention of our readers to a series of communications on wheat-growing, of which the following is the first, to be furnished for the successive numbers of the Farmer. Mr. Cone, the author, is the fortunate individual mentioned in our "Notes by the Way," in the last number of the Farmer, as having had such wonderful success in wheat-growing for the last fourteen years. Happy will it be for the farmers of Michigan, should they profit by his experience. Mr. C. remarks, in a private note, that our statements in reference to his wheat crops was entirely correct. He thinks that what he said, in reference to the farmers in his township generally, was that the smaller ones would have to give up wheat-growing, if the present system were persisted in.

For the Michigan Farmer.

WHEAT-GROWING—No. I.

What is the cause of the failure of the wheat crop in this state? Answer: Early sowing, shallow and imperfect cultivation, and last, but not least, imperfect draining. In support of this opinion, Mr. Editor, I propose to go somewhat into detail, and give a short history of farming generally practiced in this county since its first settlement, and I presume, in other parts of the State, together with the result; after which I will give a history of a different system of cultivation.—After clearing the land, first crop has been wheat, the land but partially plowed if open land, and harrowed in; if timbered land, only harrowed in. If the land was plowed early, the crop was uniformly good. We heard no complaints of the failure of the wheat crop, the average being probably about 15 or 20 bushels per acre. The next crop was also wheat, very often stuble turn-

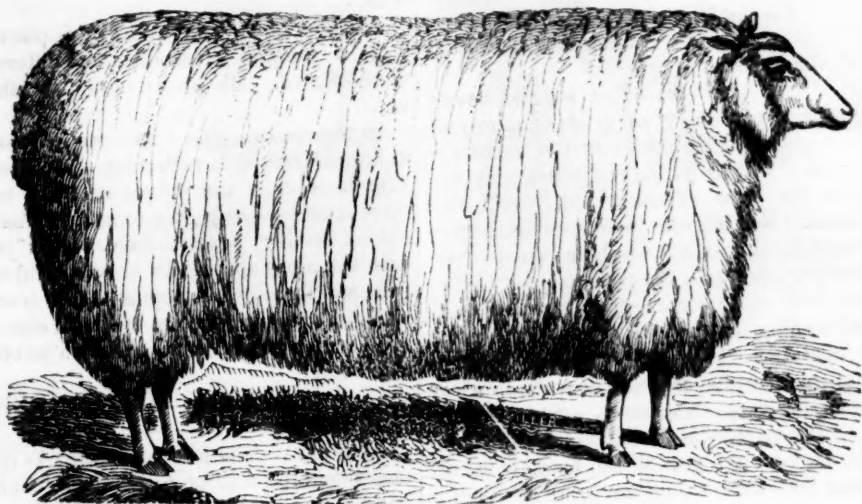
ed under after harvest, and sown; if not sown, it was left to weeds and sown the next season. The next year corn or oats followed, and wheat afterwards. This system was pursued with little variation, with crops gradually diminishing (after four or five years) for 10 or 12 years, when some few saw their error and adopted a better system of rotation. But the greater part thought the only way to increase the product was to increase the number of acres sown. We paid little attention to plowing or cleaning our seed, our fields were infested with cockle, chess, and other noxious weeds, which materially diminished the crop. No clover, or other grasses were sown, or if they were, the land was kept in pasture or meadow.—We had no thoughts of plowing up fields seeded to grass, and seeding others.

Now something like the above system of rotation has been practiced by many until the present day, who are forever complaining that they do not receive a just reward for their labor, but who still continue to transgress the laws that govern the growth of plants. The surface-soil is robbed of all the food for the perfection of the wheat plants, altho' there remains vegetable matter for the growth of the straw, nothing remains for the perfection of the berry, and until that deficiency is supplied, you might as well expect to get blood from a turnip, as to get good fair plump wheat.—But, says one, how shall we furnish the material for the growth of the plant. We cannot afford to buy lime, and other manures to spread on the land. We think there is no need of that, friend; you have as yet stirred only a few inches of the soil, and that only that was designed for our predecessor, the Indian, to grow corn and beans upon. There is abundant material lying a little deeper, that was designed for our use, that still lies untouched. There are farmers who, by deep plowing, a judicious course of cultivation, use of plaster and clover, have, even in our light soil, averaged 25 bushels per acre, for several years in succession. They will tell you that they never put in a field of wheat in a proper manner, that failed in producing a good crop. Now, if such is the result in one case, why may it not be in all cases on similar soils?

I intend in some future numbers to give a detailed account of my own experience in wheat-growing on different soils, wet and dry, with and without manure, the results and products.

LINUS CONE.

✍ A subscriber who has been confined 6 or 7 months to a sick room, has sent us the names of 20 new subscribers, since the first of January, with the pay in advance, procured during his confinement. How many well subscribers have we that can beat this? The individual above alluded to, until he became a subscriber last summer, had given the preference to eastern Agricultural papers.



SPECIMEN OF A FAT SHEEP OF THE NEW (OR BAKEWELL) LEICESTER.

Bred and fed in Delaware from a stock imported from Ireland.

The above is a portrait drawn from life of a splendid wether, exhibited in Philadelphia, in 1842, and which was slaughtered when two years old, his live weight being 251 lbs; weight of carcass in the fore quarters, 147lbs; cutting 4½ inches thick of fat on the ribs. Of this superlative breed of sheep, it is said in Professor Low's work on Domestic Animals:

"The formation of the Bakewell Leicester breed of sheep may be said to form an era in the economical history of the domestic animals, and may well confer distinction on the individual who had genius to conceive and fortitude to perfect the design. The result was not only the creation of breed by art, but the establishment of principles which are of universal application in the production of animals for human food; it has shown that there are other properties than size, and the kind and abundance of the wool, which render a race of sheep profitable to the breeder; that a disposition to assimilate nourishment readily, and arrive at early maturity, are properties to be essentially regarded; and that these properties have a constant relation to a given form, which can be communicated from the parents to their young, and rendered permanent by a mixture of the blood of the animals to which this form has been transmitted; and it was BAKEWELL who carried these principles to their limits. Every breeder of sheep is taught by the result that an animal of a size to fatten 40lbs per quarter, is more profitable than one that is capable of reaching only 30lbs in the same time. While Bakewell was compelled

to confine himself to his own stock and the blood of one family—to breed "in and in"—in order to preserve that standard of form which he had produced, modern breeders are relieved from all necessity of this kind; they can obtain individuals of the form required from different families of the same breed, and need never, by a continued adherence to the blood of one family, produce animals too delicate in form, deficient in weight, of wool, or in that hardness of constitution, which are even more necessary than the perfectness of individual form, for the profit of the breeder—an incalculable advantage. Hence, the present breeds of the improved Bakewells are much larger than those which are the result of that great improver's exertion; and in every way has the diffusion of the race added to the value of live stock in every country; it has even improved its agriculture in an eminent degree, by calling forth the necessity for a larger proportion of forage and herbage for the supply of a race of animals whose superiority over all the older races of the long-wooled districts, is attested by the degree in which it has supplanted them, and the eagerness with which it has been everywhere received, having, in little more than twenty years, supplanted other stocks of different breeds throughout entire districts, and given to the long-wooled sheep an uniformity of character, eminently favorable for further improvement, by multiplying animals of a given breed which can be selected for crossing, without the danger of a too close affinity."—Penn. Cultivator.

CONVERSION OF CORN INTO BEEF— BROWN CORN.

For the Michigan Farmer.

ANN ARBOR, April, 1850.

Editor of the Farmer:

Sir: You suggest, among other things, the propriety of growing more corn to fat beef and pork, in preference to raising so much wheat. Fating pork, and sending it east just before the close of navigation, would be a fair business. But to grow more corn for the purpose of stall-feeding cattle, would not pay twenty-five cents per bushel for the corn so fed.

I have had some experience in raising stock and stall-feeding cattle, and never made much by the operation. Farmers would do better to dispose of their surplus cattle, to drovers, in a lean state, than fat them themselves. Should one in twenty of the farmers of Michigan fat a few head of cattle, they would glut all the markets in the State, and the cattle would not bring as much as drovers generally pay for animals in working order. Flour, wool, and dressed hogs, can be sent east, through forwarding merchants, without the attention of the owners, or advancing money for transportation. But if a farmer stall-feeds cattle for the eastern market, he must go or send a hand with them, at a season of the year when his farming operations require his attention at home. To stall-feed cattle to meet the demands of the N Y market, requires a much larger outlay in grain, hay and labor, during the winter, than farmers are generally aware of, except those that have tried it. Let those who wish try their hand at growing corn to stall-feed cattle, and they will find, in my opinion, an ounce of experience worth a pound of theory.

I was not a little surprised, on reading the last No. of the Farmer, page 104, to learn that the Secretary of the State Agricultural Society should desire to introduce the (so called) Brown corn into Michigan, contrary to the decision of the judges on corn, at the State Fair in Detroit. They gave the premium on a sample of the old-fashioned, little kernel, Dutton corn. I have the improved Dutton, the kernels of which are nearly as large again as the corn that took the premium. Had I exhibited the improved Dutton, it would have taken the premium. I will give you my reasons: I have raised acres of the Brown corn, and I exhibited a bushel, agreeably to the rules of the society, of handsome, bright, large kernels, and one stalk of the same corn with four good ears upon it, and in addition to this, I copied from the Patent Office Report precisely what you have published at page 104, and fastened it to the bag containing the corn, to enable the judges to form a correct opinion, and decide understandingly as to the merits and prolific quality of the article. But all this was overlooked or disregarded in the judges' estimate of the value of the different kinds of corn. Very many of the farmers examined the Brown corn, at the fair, and

all that I heard speak of it, gave it a decided preference over all other corn they were acquainted with.

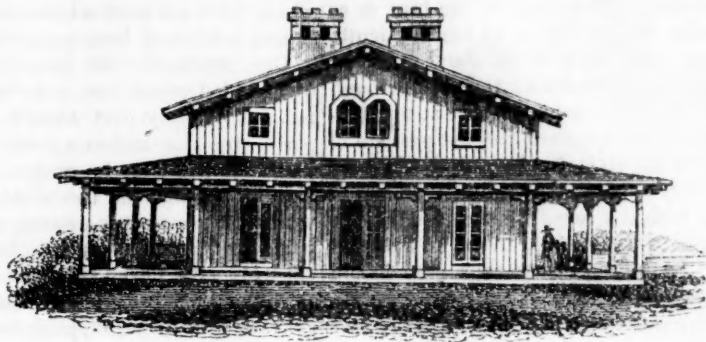
At the County Fair held at this place last fall, quite a number of samples of different kinds were offered. My Brown corn took the premium.

In the remarks that I have made, I do not wish to be understood as reflecting upon the unfortunate decision of the judges on corn; neither of them is personally known to me, nor have I any unkind feeling against them. Still, judges on such occasions should be very careful to investigate, and form correct opinions on every article brought to their notice at the fairs, else the State and County Ag. Societies will soon be brought in to disrepute.

W. E. ANDERSON.

REMARKS: The foregoing remarks of our correspondent, in relation to the conversion of corn into beef, "hit the nail on the head," undoubtedly, so far as the past experience of the farmers of Michigan is concerned. What we said, however, in relation to the matter, was based upon a remark made by Mr. Mansfield, that Chicago barrel beef brought two dollars per barrel more in the eastern market, than eastern barrel beef, on account of its superior quality, all the good eastern beef being eaten fresh, and none but the refuse being barreled. This being the fact, we suggested whether it might not be an object with our farmers to make good beef and barrel it for the eastern market. This would be a new thing for our farmers, and their past experience could hardly be made available in settling the question as to its profitableness.

After all, even this may not prove, upon experiment, to be the most profitable way of disposing of corn, nor may it be advisable to increase the corn crop to a considerable extent. We find that we have been entirely misunderstood by some few of our readers. We have never advised the farmers of Michigan to substitute the corn for the wheat crop, as a staple. As a means of increasing the profits of the wheat crop, we have somewhat strenuously urged the necessity of some judicious system of rotation, and in order to this, we have specified a great number of different crops which might be raised to advantage, and among others, we have mentioned the corn crop. At the same time, we have insisted, and still insist, that much of the land in Michigan which has been devoted to wheat culture, is far better suited to the cultivation of a great variety of other crops, such as corn, hemp, broom-corn, &c. &c. One thing is certain, that the corn crop, or almost any other crop, is more profitable than the wheat crop, in the way matters have hitherto been managed.—Ed.



COUNTRY FARM HOUSE.

There is nothing in this elevation which could be objected to as out of keeping with rural life in most parts of our country. There are no useless ornaments, and there is no attempt at high or false architectural style. Yet there is much beauty, we think, as the subject demands.

Our readers will notice, in the first place, that it has an ample veranda (or piazza, if our readers like this incorrect term better.) A veranda, as frequently built, with fluted columns, etc. is a costly affair. But this is not so. It is positively cheap. The supports are simple, light sticks of timber, hewn octagonally, or eight-sided, leaving a few inches at the top and bottom square, for base and capital. The roof of this veranda is made of jointed stuff, nailed upon the joist rafters, which are bedded and left exposed, so that no other ceiling is required. The top may be covered with shingles or tin. The 2d story gives 7 cool and pleasant bed rooms, of full height. The

parlor and library are on opposite sides of the entry, or vestibule, opening into it with either double or sliding doors, so that the whole may, when agreeable, be thrown into one apartment. The arrangement of this floor may be changed by turning the parlor into a bed room and using the library as a parlor.

A recess is indicated in the plan, where a side-board is to stand in the dining-room. This side-board is to contain, in one of its portions, a wicket, i. e. a closet, opening through to the kitchen, by which all the dishes may be received and returned again, without the labor of carrying them through the house.

The chimneys are all kept in the body of the house, and not allowed to expend their warmth in outside walls. The form of the house is a square of 40 feet, and the arrangement of such a space is so simple that it may be varied at pleasure.—*Horticulturist.*

For the Michigan Farmer.

ON BEES.

NORTH PLAINS, March, 1850.

MR. ISHAM:

Seeing an article from your correspondent who hails from Bloomfield, on the subject of the Honey Bee, in the March No. of the Michigan Farmer, I have concluded to offer a few thoughts on the subject, as I have been engaged in that business, to a small extent, for the past thirty years. I fully coincide with your correspondent, that "luck" is not a pre-requisite for the successful management of bees. It is like all other pursuits; a man wants a taste, or inclination, in order to give the proper attention. Who among the wool-growers, succeeds, unless he adapts himself to the business, and has his mind upon the care of his sheep, throughout the whole process of raising, shearing, &c? Not that a man cannot raise a flock of sheep, and at the same time attend to many other duties, or branches of farming; but he must not suffer any one branch of business to be neglected.

How is it with very many that keep bees?—Hardly a thought is bestowed on them, unless, by accident, they are seen in the act of swarming; then, perhaps, a bustle is made, and if an old hive can be found, or if not, a new one made, they are hived, unless they have provided themselves in the mean time with quarters, and left for the woods; in which case it is charged to want of luck, or some superstitious whim.

Let all such *unlucky wights* take the advice of your correspondent, have a plenty of hives always in readiness, and also some person be on hand to hive them; and if they settle in a convenient position for doing so, commence operations by the time one half have collected, or, if not, as soon as possible; and as soon as they are in the hive, remove them to the shelter, and very few will ever leave you. Try it.

I have now a word to say about the size and shape of hives. And here let me say that if my opinion differs from others', we will not contend, but compare opinions, hoping that some useful hint may grow out of it. I have had various shaped hives, and of various sizes, from 1200 to 6000 cubic inches, and have succeeded best with those of 2000 to 2400, with the addition of two caps on each hive, large enough to contain about

eight pounds each. The shape of the hive is as follows: Inside height, 13 or 14 inches; depth, 11; width, 16; with two strips about 3 inches wide set edge-wise, from front to back, through the centre of the hive, leaving a space at top, bottom, and centre, the aperture for the passage of the bees to be some 10 inches long, and only deep enough for them to pass; two holes in the top to communicate with the caps, 3 inches square; the distance apart say two inches, and near the front of the hive. In putting on the caps, care should be taken to put one corner of the cap to correspond with the square hole in the top, that the bees may build their comb up through, and at the same time join it to the sides of the cap; otherwise many will never fill the cap.

I have given the plan, and now for the reason. Every observing apiarian is aware, that the quantity, or number, of bees in a swarm, does not bear proportion to the size of the hive; neither do the swarms that come from them. And again, the same disproportion may be noticed in the quantity of honey that can be procured by caps, or drawers. My experience is, that in hives of similar size to the above-described, I have never failed, with a healthy swarm, of getting a cap of honey in an ordinary season, while larger hives, and especially tall ones, nearly one half fail; and as to swarming, they are not as good. I speak of the matter from actual trial for several years, and not of isolated cases. I might here very properly speak a little farther, on the subject of putting on caps, or rather the manner. Many have complained to me that their bees did not fill their caps; and on inquiry how they put them on, they say they have bored a hole in the top, and put the cap over it, leaving the hole in the centre.—Now, from experience, I know this is not sufficient to ensure success. The hole must be large enough for the bees to build at least one piece of comb through, and they commence at the bottom to do so. I know many will not swallow this; but examine, and my word for it, you will find it so in most instances.

Another and very important point is, that this method will, in good swarms, produce early-made and white honey, while those that are filled by the other method, will be late made and poor, as a general thing. And the reason is that it often happens late in the season there is an abundance of flowers, and at the same time the hive is full, and under such circumstances they fill every nook and corner. But honey made at this season is dark colored, and of bad flavor. I have one hive now that is four years old, that is of the exact shape and size of most of my hives, with this difference in capping, and from that I have got nothing in the caps but once, and that of poor quality, while the others yield good, and every year.

There is much to be learned by actual observation, in the management of bees, as well as in other pursuits. There is theory and practice, but if I may be allowed to judge from the long experience had, there is hardly any pursuit about

which there are more whims and opinions, than the raising a stock of bees successfully.

One idea more: the benefit of capping is not quite ended when you remove the caps in the fall. An empty one should always supply its place, and this makes a good ventilator for the breath of the bees to escape, so as not to form frost in the hive in the winter, the melting of which destroys many swarms, and also the facility for feeding light swarms. As your correspondent truly says, never kill bees, for it is very easy to winter them with proper care; putting on full cops on light hives, supplies them with a winter's stock. I have never known a swarm short for honey in the hive, for their winter store; if they filled even one of the caps they may always be removed with safety. H.

Mr. Mich. Farmer: If you can read the above, you can do with it as you see fit. I am aware that your compositors prefer to have but one side wrote on, but I have trespassed. Should this meet with favor, you may hear from me again. H.

☞ We hold you to the engagement.—Ed.

ON POULTRY.

BY DR. M. FREEMAN.

For the Michigan Farmer.

Mr. Editor—

Having seen many communications in your valuable, and other agricultural papers, on poultry, I am induced to offer my experience with various breeds of fowls; also the opinions of others, whose general reputation as correct practical observers entitles them to credit.

Public opinion has very generally conceded that whenever due attention has been paid to the improvement of our common domestic animals, either by selecting those of their own blood or grade to cross upon; those possessing form and properties above the ordinary standard, or by what is far more desirable to cross upon, a peculiar blood whose qualities have long been established by judicious breeding, the result, in the main, has proved highly beneficial; however, much judgment and experience are required to render the result satisfactory.

In England, where great attention has been given to the improvement of all domestic stock, it has become a science, and they breed the same species for various and special purposes, which beneficial results, I am happy to say, are extending an influence in some sections of our country. The introduction of various breeds of English animals, has awakened a spirit of improvement, to the almost utter extinction of the common mongrel kinds. There, too, (in England) the lesser kinds of domestic and rural appendages to husbandry, such as poultry, have received considerable attention. With regard to peculiar properties, important as they are, my experience has

tested that some of the breeds have other properties held in connection, which are a serious drawback upon their real worth. The Dorkings, a breed recently introduced here, may be an exception; of them I know but little, not having been able to obtain such as I could rely on as PURE BLOODED, until recently, but thus far I have realized all we have any right to expect. My two Dorking pullets commenced laying in January, when between seven and eight months old. They have laid upwards of seventy eggs, and still continue daily—the eggs being of a very large size, and nearly round. They are very large size, long, and broad-bodied; remarkably full, prominent breast; legs short, and wide apart; of a greenish yellow color; the fifth toe large, and separate from the others; the heads very small; the plumage a clear, rich, bright yellow, and their small tails tipt with dark brown. The cock is one of the finest specimens I have ever seen of the barn-yard fowl; he is remarkably broad, full chested, and very large of his age; his color is a deep, dark red of the richest hue.

I have no doubt but that fowls may be brought to a standard of perfection equal to that of high bred animals, as respects all the valuable properties, and made to increase the vast amount of dollars and cents, the yearly product of this and other countries; which opinion I am testing by keeping six distinct yards, made up of crosses of those in highest repute, believing I have corrected the defects of some, without detracting from their reputed good qualities; in doing which I have combined such as are particularly esteemed as layers, others for the table, with laying properties, at the same time carrying out a fancy in plumage, of the different breeds, by selections that would please.

It has ever been a favorite amusement with me to attend to my poultry yard, and while thus deriving much gratification, I have found it a source of profit, convenience, and luxury, in my family. In fact, I am surprised that families pay so little attention, generally, to so productive and valuable an appendage to economy and good living. True, almost every family in the country keep some poultry, which gives them a limited supply of eggs and chickens, and also are enabled to send occasionally to market some of each, even without a place prepared for their special convenience to roost and lay, where the eggs are easily obtained, and more secure from animals, as well as the fowls themselves, which are permitted to roam at large by day, committing many depredations, lay their eggs in secret places, (which is one of their peculiarities) difficult to find, if found at all, and roost at night where they can.

(To be continued.)

☞ Judge Beecher, of Genessee, Mich., writes: "Wheat in this section looks *fine*—best that I have seen it for many years, and there was much sown in this section last fall." C.N.B.



OSTRICH FOWL.

It is of the first importance to those who are engaged, or are about to engage, in the raising of poultry, that good breeds be selected. All varieties of hens have not the same laying qualities, nor the same qualities which would recommend them for the table. We have in this number of the Farmer, two specimens of the "Bucks county breed," more generally known as the "Ostrich Fowl." They are described as the largest of fowls, and it is said that from them the largest sized eggs are obtained. The Editor of the American poulterer's companion, thus speaks of them:

"The color of the cock is a dark blue-black, with the ends of his feathers tipped with white; wings tipped with a bright yellow, or gold color; hackles, dark glossy blue; rose, or double comb, and wattles large; bold, lively carriage, and a stately walk. The hen does not differ much from the cock in color, and is very similar in form, being deep, short, plump, and thick set in body; legs short, of a medium size; she has a high, single, serrated comb, generally falling over on one side; wattles large.

"This breed has one peculiar quality which we have discovered. When first feathered, they are very dark colored; the white tips of the feathers are very small, and on smoulting the white increases, and continues to increase with every successive moult until the white predominates. They are esteemed good layers, and for a large breed, good setters and good mothers; the egg large and nutritious; the flesh, unlike the Malay, white, firm, tender, and fine flavored. We consider them, in all respects, fully equal to the famous Dorking breed."

FARMING IMPLEMENTS.—We would call the attention of those of our friends who are desirous of replenishing their stock of agricultural implements, to the advertisement of the Messrs. Parker, in our present number, whose assortment is not surpassed by any other in the city.

APPLICABLE TO MICHIGAN ALSO.

The predilections of the the farmers in certain dark corners of the state of Ohio, for eastern agricultural papers, to the neglect of one of their own, so well calculated to promote their true interests as is the Ohio Cultivator, is well hit off in the following article from that excellent agricultural journal, from the pen of a Buckeye farmer—

Here in Michigan, matters have much mended within a year or two; the Michigan Farmer goes by hundreds to portions of the State where, two years ago, it was scarcely known, at the same time that orders for it from the eastern states, is getting to be quite a common thing. Still, there are some benighted regions, even in our own state, where eastern agricultural papers, totally unadapted to the circumstances, wants, and necessities of the country as they are, are still held in superstitious veneration, and thick darkness rests upon the people, so far as any available information, touching their own true interests, is concerned. These instances, however, we are happy to say, are becoming rare.

From the Ohio Cultivator.

When the Hebrews had escaped from Egypt, and taken up their forty years' sojourn in Arabia Petrae, though they constantly longed for the leeks and onions of Egypt, and though they had the immediate presence of the real Deity, their minds reverted to the thousand gods of Egypt. Even after they became possessed of the land of promise, rich in soil and climate, and varied in productions, a spiritual deity at hand, showering benedictions around them, yet, such was their perversity, they longed still for the things of Egypt, generation after generation, and still clung to idolatry. Strange and unreasonable as this manifestly is, we have among our farmers just such a class of idolators. They came from the east. They have their farms in Ohio, the bosom of the earth. It has its own soil, productions, climate and manners. It is with reference to these things that they want information, instruction and hints; and though they have, in the Ohio Cultivator, just the thing they want, yet longing for the flesh-pots and golden calves of Egypt, they persist in throwing their money away for an eastern agricultural paper, published for a different people, treating on different soils, climate, productions, markets and manures.

Our laws and customs are different from those in the eastern states—prevailing constitutions and diseases are different, and when of the same name their pathologies vary. What is an eastern lawyer good for till acquainted with our laws, or an eastern physician till acquainted with our diseases? Just so with our agricultural paper. Its

editor should be here, familiar with our wants, and whose undivided interest it is to supply them. Why should Ohio farmers send their money away? Lay it out at home—it will return to you again. Make the publication of the Cultivator profitable, enable its publisher to employ more talent in and out of the state, to enrich its pages for your own profit, consider it *your* paper, and every improvement in it *your* property. By recommending it to others, promote as wide and general a circulation as possible, and thus render Ohio farmers really intelligent in their professions, and you will soon find, as Dean Swift says, you have accomplished more than the whole race of politicians, you have made two blades of grass and two stalks of grain grow where but one grew before.

LAKE.

DAIRIES—No. I.

Through the courtesy of P.B. Johnson, Esq. secretary of the State Agricultural Society, we have received the report of the committee on the subject of Dairies, which we copy from the transactions of the society for last year. The committee state that—

"The importance of the dairy interest is every year becoming more and more apparent, and increased numbers of our farmers are turning their attention to it. It has been the object of the society to perfect the manufacture of butter and cheese, and thus secure to our dairymen not only the highest price for their products, but the best markets in our own country and in foreign lands. The committee, from the information they have obtained from various portions of our state, from the most intelligent as well as successful dairymen, are satisfied that the laudable objects of the society have, in a measure at least, been accomplished. The quality of butter and cheese is yearly improving, and although very many of our dairymen are sadly deficient, yet the fact that every year witnesses an addition to the number of excellent dairies, is in the highest degree encouraging, and should stimulate the society to continue and extend their efforts in this direction. The keeping qualities of much of our butter have been established, so that the purchaser is no longer compelled to make his selection from a single locality, but has the choice of hundreds of dairies, from which he may select his butter, that will stand the test of climate. It is in the highest degree inexpedient to send inferior butter or cheese to foreign markets. Loss to the shipper is invariably the result. The inferior butter sent from this country to England, is classed as grease, and brings no higher price than what its designation implies; while butter, made as it should be, commands a remunerating price. So also with cheese. Our best Herkimer dairies, whose character is as well known in the London and Liverpool markets, as in New York, will command within a few shillings sterling, the price of the best English dairies, and frequently the same price, while

inferior cheese is sold from ten to fifteen pounds sterling per one hundred pounds less. But this is true not only of the foreign market; a difference to nearly the same extent exists here, and the poor and indifferent article sells at a very diminished rate from that made in prime and choice dairies.

It is, then, important to press upon our dairy-men the necessity of care and attention in the preparation of their butter and cheese. There is no inherent difficulty in producing a good article in most parts of this state, and if the requisite knowledge is acquired, and suitable preparations for making secured, the dairy-maid need not make an inferior article, and if she does, the fault must rest upon her. The exhibition at the annual fair, as well as the samples on exhibition at this time, are of such a character as to satisfy the most fastidious; and what has been done in these cases, may be done in a thousand others, if the same attention and skill is directed to the object.

The society has endeavored to ascertain the breed of cattle best adapted to the purposes of the dairy, but as yet cannot learn from the competitors that there can be any decision as to particular breeds in this state which are preferable. From an examination of the statement of all the competitors at Syracuse, eleven in number, who referred to their cows, nine were of what is called the native breed, and two mixed more or less with Durhams, or short horns. In the trial of five cows for thirty successive days, it will be seen, Mr. Holbert's five cows made, in thirty days, from the 3d of May to the 21st of June, 264½ lbs of butter, averaging over one three fourth pounds per day each. His cows were native, with a slight mixture of Durham—what proportion is not stated. Mr. Nelson Van Ness, of Westfield, made two hundred and twenty-one pounds in thirty successive days, averaging nearly one one-half pounds each per day. His cows are stated to be the common native breed. The only trial which has been in this state, with pure short horn cows, as to their dairy qualities, which has come to our knowledge, was made by George Vail, Esq. in 1844. He had six cows, from whose milk in thirty successive days, he made two hundred and sixty-two pounds nine ounces, averaging forty-three pounds twelve ounces per cow—not quite one one-half pounds per day. One of the cows, whose milk was kept separate, made fifty-two pounds nine ounces of butter, being one three-fourth pounds per day. Mr. Vail has continued the manufacture of butter from his herd of short horns since that time, and we believe with satisfactory results.

As a matter of interest, doubtless, to many, we give a statement of the quantity of milk and butter from some of the most celebrated dairy cows. There are few persons conversant with our agricultural journals, but what have heard of the celebrated Cramp cow, owned in Lewes, England, of the Sussex breed, which, during four years, from 1805 to the end of 1808, yielded the extra-

ordinary amount of twenty-three thousand five hundred and fifty-nine quarts of milk, producing two thousand one hundred and thirty-two pounds of butter! The largest average product which has been stated by any writer in whose practical experience confidence can be placed, is that of Mr. Alton, who rates the yearly average return of of the best kyloes at four thousand quarts within three hundred days, or until they were dry.—Brit. Hus. vol. 2, p. 403.

First	50 days,	24 qts. per day,	1,200
Second	"	20 "	1,000
Third	"	14 "	700
Fourth	"	8 "	400
Fifth	"	8 "	400
Sixth	"	6 "	300

(To be continued.)

For the Michigan Farmer.

ON SHEEP.

Mr. Editor:

As sheep husbandry is becoming an important branch of business to the farmer in this state, I take the liberty to make known to the public, through your paper, that I have lately purchased of Rockwell & Jones of Vermont, a flock of fine blooded Merino ewes, which, for symmetry of form, and quantity and quality of fleece, and constitution, (the three indispensable qualities combined,) are not surpassed by any in the State.

My flock consists principally of the Paular and Escurial. I have a few of the Gaudaloupe race, which I esteem highly for the length and thickness of wool on the surface.

I find by perusing your paper, (for I have been an attentive reader ever since it has been published in the State,) that there is a diversity of opinion among our scientific sheep-breeders, as to what constitutes a good sheep. Some say, a fat sheep, a large carcass; others say, long, coarse-wooled sheep, that will shear twenty pounds or more like the nephew's sheep in Indiana; others say the shortest and finest fibre which can be produced. Now then, in my opinion, there is a medium at which, if we arrive, will be the most profitable for the wool-grower, a quality of wool the fibre of which is fine enough for our American manufactures, with a quantity of fleece that will reach beyond the expectation of the man whose mind is filled with doubts and fears.

Let the man who is in favor of a large carcass, or mutton sheep, live near the city of Detroit, or some other city, to supply the inhabitants with a fresh cut of mutton, or a young lamb occasionally, which suits the taste of the host and company, when rightly prepared, and brings a few coppers into the pocket of him who is blessed with the privilege of living near a large town; but let him offer the gentry an article of wool which has

grown upon the carcass which they have so greedily devoured, for the purpose of making wearing apparel, and they will laugh him in the face; he will fall in the shade; the reply will be, we can eat your mutton, but the wool we cannot use. Let us, as farmers, look for our own interest on the whole. There is an enormous depot to be filled with wool every year; let us strive, with unwearied patience, to fill it with a fibre which will produce the greatest amount of net income.—We want the sheep which will produce the greatest amount of wool, of the finest texture, according to the size of the carcass. Some of my Saxony brethren have an idea, that a sheep which will produce two pounds of wool at thirty-eight cents per pound, is more profitable to the farmer than a sheep which will produce five pounds at thirty-five cents per pound. I hope when the scales fall from their eyes, they will acknowledge it. I have ewes which will cut from six to seven pounds of fine wool, free from gum or any foreign substance; my entire flock averaged five pounds and three quarters, last shearing.

I earnestly call upon my fellow wool-growers in this State, to investigate this matter with an unprejudiced mind, and try to find what and where the best sheep are. If the Saxony sheep are the most profitable, then go I with my Saxon brethren; but if the long-wooled Spanish Merino proves to feather the nest of the husbandman, then I shall continue to pursue my present course, with an unwearied step, and spare no pains nor expense to breed a flock of sheep for the public, which will be an honor to the State of Michigan.

From your friend

W. S. CRAFT,

Sharon, Washtenaw.

DIFFERENT BREEDS OF SHEEP.

As our correspondent above remarks, there is a great diversity of opinions in regard to the different breeds of sheep. This arises in part from a principle interwoven with our being, which cajoles us into the belief that whatever is ours, is a little better than any body's else, and partly from considerations of interest. We would like to have all our principal flock masters furnish communications for the Farmer, stating the breeds, principal characteristics, treatment, yield of fleece, net profits, &c. of their respective flocks; and then the public will be prepared to judge of their respective merits. From Mr. C's description, we should think he must have a superior flock of sheep:—Ed.

To correspondents.—Several communications and among them some which were crowded out of our last number, are necessarily laid over to our next. Keep sending them; they will all come along in their order.

INQUIRIES ABOUT HEMP CULTURE.

For the Michigan Farmer.

LEONIDAS, St. Joseph Co.

April 12th, 1850. }

To the Editor of the Michigan Farmer:

Dear Sir:

In your last number of the Farmer, I notice a recommendation for the culture of hemp. As I am engaged in cultivating the soil for a living, I should be glad to go into hemp-growing, provided I could obtain the seed, and machinery to prepare it for market. The whereabouts of these materials I know not.

Can you give any information where seed may be had, the quantity required per acre, the probable cost of seed per bushel; also the whereabouts of a machine to get it out with, cost of that, etc?

Any information on the above inquiries would be very thankfully received. Enclosed I send you one dollar to apply for the Michigan Farmer.

Very respectfully yours,

JONATHAN GALLOWAY.

Ed. We have made inquiries, and learn that hemp-seed can be obtained at F. F. Parker & Co's, in this city, at twenty shillings per bushel, for a single bushel, and at two dollars for a number of bushels. We learn also that some individual in Plymouth, (Wayne county,) has been in the habit of raising hemp to some extent, and probably he may have seed, and perhaps at a still cheaper rate. His name we do not remember, but he could easily be found by inquiring for the *man who raises hemp*, or the *hemp man*.

In regard to the machine, spoken of in our editorial correspondence as performing such wonders in breaking, cleaning, and packing, all by one operation, we know not where it is to be obtained, nor what is the price of it. We should think, however, it must be somewhat expensive. If any of our readers know any thing about it, will they be so good as to communicate the desired information through the Farmer. Probably the information may be obtained by writing to M. B. Bateham, Esq., Editor of the Ohio Cultivator.—By the way, if friend Bateham is in possession of the requisite information, we hope he will give it through the Cultivator.

In the meantime, we hope Mr. G. will prosecute his purpose of embarking in the business. —Ed.

Ladies' Department.

[We hope the authoress of the following touching lines will often favor the readers of the Farmer with the contributions of her pen.]

For the Michigan Farmer.

THE DYING BOY.

A child lay on his pallet, dying—
A christian boy and fair;
His mother had been all day trying,
To quell her dark despair.
He bethought him of his little store,
And how he should divide,
So the sad mourner heard the wishes,
Of her departing child.

"I feel that I shall leave you, mother,
Before the sun hath set,
And all that I shall say, mother,
I hope you'll not forget.
First bring my little bible, mother,
And sit here by my side,
And read that pretty chapter, mother,
You read last eventide.

I love to hear of Jesus, mother,
The same who "walk'd the sea,"
And preach'd in all the country, mother,
Around 'bout Gallilee—
And said of children, "despise not these,
For I say unto you,
In Heaven their angels always have
My Fathers face in view."

This almost worn out bible, mother,—
'Twas Mary gave it me,
The holiest book of all, mother,
I leave—I leave for thee;
I have little else to give, mother,
That little Pa may take,
And give the fisher boys to-morrow,
When morn begins to break.

And, save my little hatchet, mother,
And little wagon, too,
Give those to cousin Willie, mother,
He is so kind and true;
He will not spoil the fruit trees, mother,
On which you love to gaze;
But let him cut some nice wood, mother,
Upon the hearth to blaze.

When you all draw round the fire, mother,
That same bright blaze, may shine,
Upon your loving faces, mother,
On every face, save mine;
I shall be in the cold grave, mother,
The grave so cold and chill,
I would not have you mourn me, mother,
You know it is God's will.

Bury me by the oak tree, mother,

'Neath where that bright star shone,
When you and I were there, mother,
Upon the mossy stone;
I cannot see you plainly, mother,
Come closer to the bed,
And place your soothing hand, thus, mother,
On my poor aching head.

List! I thought I heard some music, mother,
Sounding like Mary's voice,
Dost hear the soft low tones, mother?
'Twould make thy heart rejoice;
I remember how she look'd, mother,
When we were weeping here—
'Twas Monday that she died, mother,
To-night 'twill be a year.
And oh! I'm going to her, mother,
Angels are beck'ning me—
Adieu, thou best and kindest mother,
My LAST word is for thee."

She clasp'd him closer to her bosom,
Imprinted one fond kiss,
And—"Oh! God, thy sorrowing servant spare,"
She cried, "from grief like this;"
But death had snatch'd her treasure,
While yet she hoped for life,
And fill'd her cup's full measure,
Of hapless sorrow's strife.

ASHGROVE, April 15th.

KATE.

For the Michigan Farmer.

TO FARMERS' DAUGHTERS—NO. I.

SUPERIOR, April, 1850.

MR. ISHAM—Editor of the Michigan Farmer,
Sir—So many flattering and encouraging invitations are given in the Ladies' Department of your valuable sheet, to young ladies, to come forward as correspondents of the Farmer, it is presumed a line occasionally from them will be acceptable. Many thanks for the department, and many wishes that it may be fully supported by the young ladies of our State.

The following question has often been suggested to my mind, and if the few thoughts upon it are by yourself thought worthy a place in the "Ladies' Department," you are at liberty to give them publication.

Have not farmers' daughters many incentives to improvement, and as much time to devote to usefulness, as the daughters of any other class of men?

There is among us too generally, as daughters of farmers, a neglect of mental culture, which is lamentable, and a remedy proposed may at least be sufficient to awaken attention to the subject. The first question to be decided, thoughtfully, in our own minds, is—are we willing to be "hewers

of wood and drawers of water?" This is meant to be asked in its most extended limitation. You all reply, "We are not." This fixed, then what will we endeavor to be? I answer, **USEFUL WOMEN**—women whose destiny, (we are the makers of our own,) is high, heaven-ward. As incentives to this onward, upward course, (now) the **SUNNY SPRING TIME** is here, earth's tinny songsters make all things jubilant—the long summer days are hastening on, and how many of us are rejoicing in the thought that more time can be devoted to mental improvement? A simple toilet will suffice for us. After tea things are removed, no calls from idlers are expected to interrupt this quiet hour. Shall we not then fix upon this, as a favorable hour to be so spent, and make due arrangement that nothing intrude upon its sanctity? Books, paper, pens, etc., in our rooms, not a day should pass without something added to our stock of useful knowledge; daily read, write, learn something.

Do not understand me to be of that class of persons who think domestic talents can be dispensed with; by no means—but I totally dissent from the opinion that these qualities infer the necessary absence of higher attainments. The age is fast receding, when ignorance of books and nature furnishes the necessary testimonial to competent housewifery. A person of that class, I acknowledge, sometimes succeeds very well in the filling up; but the outline, the plan, where is that?—Notice her when accidentally called to entertain a guest; her mind, what a storehouse of minorities, and how she bustles about comparatively nothing, entirely exhausted with little efforts! referring constantly to her own executions as the greatest possible elevation of the human intellect. On the contrary, a well educated woman quietly performs, and lets the result speak for itself, exercising too good judgment to omit duties, and too good sense to talk about them.

With so many inducements before us, as life presents, shall we not resolve, as daughters of Michigan, to honor our parent State? Speak encouragingly—let us see to it, that the "Ladies' Department" of Mr. Isham's excellent paper, is crowded with communications.

J * * *

We take pleasure in introducing J * * *, (Jane we suppose,) to our readers, and hope to hear from her monthly.—Ed.

RECIPT TO MAKE CORN BREAD.—If you want to indulge in an occasional luxury, in the article of corn bread, a little better than anything else that can be got up, make it according to the following receipt, which, at our request, has been kindly furnished for the Farmer, by Mrs. S. B. Noble, of Ann Arbor:

Take two and a half pints sifted meal, one quart buttermilk, one teacup sugar, half cup sour cream, three eggs, one table-spoonfull of saleratus, dissolved in half a tea-cupfull of warm water.

Correspondence of the Farmer.

Mr. CLEMENS, April 8, 1850.

HOW TO MAKE MY MOTHER'S BREAD

Was never put in print, and as such bread was never put in people's mouths, perhaps Mr. Isham would like to put a description of the process of making in his paper.

I have seen the ups and downs of the life of an American, and been in most of the States of the Union, where I have had opportunity to make observation on the different modes of living, with the different practices and economy of domestic life; but I never found such bread anywhere as my mother's. The peculiar dryness and scanty allowance of this article of diet in Connecticut, the sour and heavy properties of the Dutch woman's bread, of Pennsylvania, and the simple mixture and hasty toasted "hoecake," made by the Negro slave, for their own and their master's table, in Texas; all these have their peculiarities; but none have that agreeable taste to the palate, nor that easy, healthful seat on the stomach, of the good old home-made bread of my own mother's making, in New Jersey.

This bread was composed of two parts of superfine Genesee flour, (we were manufacturers,) and one part of new ground meal, from the New Jersey yellow corn, "Indian meal."

Her practice was to begin her preparations the day before baking, by boiling a pot of meal one hour; this she called "Supponn." After boiling, she sat it off to cool, to a temperature a little above milk warm; then she put in her yeast, or "emptyings," at bed time, and left the pot near the fire, to keep it at a moderate heat—the yeast being thoroughly mixed through the "supponn" with the hand. In the morning, the mixture was a complete "sponge," perfectly light and perfectly sweet, not having had time to pass the crisis, and sour.

She had a large bread-tray, or needing trough, which she usually warmed a little, by placing it before the fire, especially if the "sponge" was rather backward, which latter, she mixed in the tray, with about a quarter of a hundred of flour, and sat it in a warm place to rise. Watching the progress of the rising dough, she had her oven hot in the right time; and moulding it up in suitable sized loaves, left it on the table while she cleaned the oven. If the oven was too hot, she left the door open till it cooled to a right temperature, and re-moulding the loaves, set them in the oven, and baked them *just one hour*.

After drawing the bread, she sat it in the tray, the loaves setting on the edge, or bottom side up—

acards, and covering them with a clean and well dried linen cloth, sat them in a room to cool where there was a free circulation of air.

It was not her practice to set bread on the table before it was a day old. One baking lasted the family a week; so that baking day always came on a certain day of the week. The bread was never dry nor hard, though sometimes a week old, and it was always thoroughly cooked when taken from the oven.

Your readers may try, but they must try several times before they can produce such bread, and by trying they can produce it.

I have given above as near a description as could be demanded from the masculine gender. Of course the process varied a little, according to the season, and the weather. In the summer time, she always arose at twelve o'clock at night to mix her "sponge," as it would be sour in warm weather before morning, if mixed at bed time.

Pumpkin bread is made in the same way, in every particular, the yeast being put in the pumpkins after boiling, as it is put in the "supponn" described above, and makes an excellent and palatable bread.

J. S. C.

P. S.—I cannot refrain from remarking, that I find Michigan too destitute of ovens, and that the universal practice of baking stove bread every day, is quite unwholesome, besides being a continual pester to the housekeeper.

The composition of our bread, also, is not of the best kind; all know that pure wheat does not contain that nutriment that bread does composed in part of corn, as above described. The wheat crop having formerly been considered the staple crop, the home consumption has heretofore been made to a great advantage, at least so far as I am acquainted with the country. If all should adopt the above composition of bread, we would have one-third more of wheat to send abroad; and if we confined ourselves to the same course of living that the cotton grower does, (and we have that staple,) we could send ALL our wheat abroad. I do not approve, however, of so rigid a course of self-denial; but it is certain that if we made a change in our breed, we would be more healthy and more wealthy. It is the female industry, frugality and economy, that makes a house rich, a farm rich, a country rich; and I think Amanda will approve of my sentiments.

"And daughters bright as polished stone,
Give strength and beauty to the State."

J. S. C.

E.A.'s communication, and several others, in our next.

Educational Department.

For the Michigan Farmer.
SCHOOL LIBRARIES.

Mr. Editor:

Will you allow me room for a few thoughts on this vastly important subject? Experience has proven that our present system of school or township libraries, is, in some of its features, at least, a very, very bad one.

I have known instances and places where it has operated well; but in the western and inland townships—away from the focus of literature and intelligence, if its practical operation has, in isolated cases, proved purely beneficial, it is the result of mere accident.

The present law makes it the duty of the school inspectors of each township, to purchase the books for the township library. They, in most cases, are men of a very common education, and have but a limited acquaintance with books and the current literature of the day. There are exceptions, of course. Can it be expected that such men will make a judicious selection?—a selection corresponding to the wants of the reading community?—a selection embodying the later researches and acquisitions of historians, and men of science and art?

In the township in which I reside, the most incorrigible selection has been made; and on inquiry, I find that the same state of things exists, to a greater or less degree, in the adjoining townships. And, reasoning from analogy, and what is known of the character of our population generally, the palpable conclusion is, that our libraries do not possess those essential productions which are to give direction to human progress, on the high road to intellectual and virtuous honor, or which are calculated to entice out of existence the deadly and poisonous passions of men, and implant in their stead, those beautiful and heavenly principles of kindness, by which the way may be opened for the higher advancement of morals and mind.

Hundreds of dollars are expended for books, yearly, and the people receive but a trifling benefit.

Would it not be a much better plan for the legislature to appoint a number of intelligent individuals—men of high intellectual attainments—of candor and judgment, to make a selection of books for the libraries, and to pass a law requiring each township to procure of this selection to the extent of their means?

I think Mass. has adopted this plan, and the selection of her "Board of Education" defies improvement at the present time; nor is its value to her enlightened people to be told in dollars and cents.

I hope that you, Mr. Editor, and the friends of high-toned reading throughout the State, will take this matter in hand, in connection with free schools, and endeavor to get right action upon them, when the convention meets to revise our State Constitution.

CHAS. BETTS.

Burr Oak, 1850.

NORMAL SCHOOLS—No. III.

For the Michigan Farmer.

Mr. Editor:

In my present communication I wish to present a few thoughts on the *influence* of Normal schools.

I can, of course, in a single communication, only allude briefly to the source and direction of that influence.

1. Normal schools, efficiently conducted, augment the interest in general education, throughout the entire community. They do this by furnishing the means for a greater number of well-conducted schools, thus creating a literary atmosphere which begets a general interest, and with many, a deep concern for the proper education of the rising generation. It tends to break up the listlessness of too many parents, concerning the education of their children. This listlessness is one of the greatest obstacles to the onward progress of the educational enterprise.

2. Normal schools elevate the standard of teaching. They do this by furnishing a higher qualification of teachers, and thus extending the course of studies in our district schools. With teachers of the present inadequate qualifications our district schools are limited to the merest elementary branches of learning, and these very imperfectly taught. The children in most districts have about ten years allotted them for attending school. With the present qualifications of the majority of our teachers, what do they learn, what can they do, in such schools, after two years, but idle away their time, repeating the same things over and over again, without interest or benefit? But the time has come when the branches of study in all our schools should be greatly extended, including the natural sciences, mathematics, and, to some extent the mental and moral sciences. To meet this new demand, it is indispensable that we have teachers of very dif-

ferent order from most of those now employed in our districts; though, in justice to some, it ought to be said, that there are in our state a goodly number of teachers who do great honor to their calling, and it is gratifying to see this number yearly increasing. But we must look to Normal schools for the supply of such teachers. In several of our academies also, and higher institutions of learning, the "teachers' department" established in them is doing much to accomplish the same result.

3. Normal schools tend to awaken attention to all subjects affecting our interests and destiny. This is the legitimate effect of *educating mind*—training the intellect to independent action. The mineral may be shaped, but not educated. The parrot, the falcon, or the horse, may be made to imitate, but the immortal Mind alone can be educated. To educate the mind, is to develop and exercise the mental faculties. To develop the intellect, is not to stuff the mind with others' thoughts, but to train the mind to originate ideas for itself. Every child should be trained to *THINK*—every youth must educate himself—not fill the chambers of the memory with mere words of knowledge, but the knowledge which the words represent. This development of the intellectual soul, is the teacher's high prerogative. It is this that gives to the teacher's calling its high and holy character. Teachers properly qualified for these responsible duties, are to be obtained only by means of Normal schools and seminaries, devoted especially to the training of teachers. A nation of children and youth thus educated, will think for themselves on all subjects, whether pertaining to the mere business matters of this life—to civil liberty and religious freedom—or to their spiritual and immortal being. Such independence of character is as indispensable for pure republicanism, as it is for pure christianity. As an illustration of this, witness the present struggle in Europe, between independence of thought and personal rights, on the one side, and despotism on the other. Though Normal schools were early established in Europe, yet as in every thing else, so in this, they sought to secure the *monopoly of intellect*. Their systems of education were carefully guarded *against* the elevation—the *leveling up* of the masses. Popular education, and teaching, the natural and equal rights of all, forms no part of their system of education. The first lesson of every child's catechism was "the divine right of kings," and nothing was ever to be taught which conflicted with this dogma. But in their Normal schools, mind was exercised, and at length learned to assert its independence; and great results may yet be looked for, in Europe, from thus teaching intellect to go alone. What, then, may not republican America expect from her system of education, designed to impart like blessings to all? All our institutions, also, favor independence and en-

ergy of character. What may not Michigan expect from her Normal schools, and her system of education properly managed? N.

For the Michigan Farmer.

GOVERNMENT OF LITERARY INSTITUTIONS.

There are various ways to govern a literary institution; the wrong ways (there is more than one wrong way,) are the easiest for charlatanical teachers, but are always ruinous to the pupil.—They appear to be adopted for the good of the student, but always having in view the least possible trouble for the teacher. One mode of government is the old French system, which trusts to seclusion, or physical restraint, to guard the moral habits of the pupil, or in other words, he must be "taken out of the world to keep him from the evils of the world." But to seclude a high-minded young man is not congenial with his nature, and the result would be deleterious equally to his mental and physical capacity.

One other wrong way, (I will not say equally wrong,) is the enactment of a code of laws by one board, and put into the hands of another for execution, thereby throwing the responsibility for the government upon those in no wise connected therewith, nor in any wise responsible for the habits or advancement of the pupil; thus making the teacher a mere *executioner*. This, too, is an easy way for the teacher; for it is much easier to summon the student, decide his case, and affix the penalty of a fixed statute, than it is to look after the youth with parental solicitude, fortifying his mind with moral and religious obligations against the first approach of sin in his heart. The teacher that does not, or will not, watch with sleepless vigilance, rebuke, exhort, persuade, and correct the first error, is not the man to have the care of youth. Teachers should devote their most conscientious solicitude and care to their pupils, and share in their pleasures and their pains. To them, it should be a task sweet, and full of delight. Certain objects may be proposed, and certain principles laid down, but the practical adaptation of these rules must be varied, as the circumstances of the case may suggest, which is a matter requiring much natural aptness, in order to fill up and perfect the whole man, which depends upon the every-day touches, which, though small and unimportant in themselves, are constantly at work in forming the character. The amount of scientific study, should

not be the whole object; it should be the education of the MAN, fitting him, in all his moral feelings, for Time, and Eternity. That there is room for, and need of reform, in some of our literary institutions, no one will doubt, especially in our common school department; and happy for us, public sentiment is verging that way, and the spirit of the age will carry it forward. The youth of our land need not only *teaching* but *educating*; being stamped with intelligence, benevolence and virtue; and fortunate shall we be, if our Normal school provides us with the requisite ability for educating the rising generation. Many, no doubt, are looking forward to the effect of our Normal school, but if it should be found, as it has been in one of the best schools in Switzerland, that only about one in forty has been found competent, in all respects, to take the charge of literary institutions, we shall then be sadly wanting. We trust, however, that our present evils will be so far corrected that they will be quite sufferable.

The time has been, when the most rigid bigotry existed on the one hand, and a loose Jacobinism on the other; but the time now is, when a hallowed public sentiment has swallowed up these errors, and moral training, and Bible truths, are sought to be the guide of our youth, and not a display of session enactments, which leave the pupil to the ramblings of a youthful mind, until his feet have slipped.

(Concluded in next No.)

For the Michigan Farmer.

THE FARMER.

Hail, Columbia's happy land!
Hail, fair Freedom's heaven-born band!
Hail, ye hardy sons of toil,
Who shall till Columbia's soil!

Ye who are both true and brave,
Ye who scorn to be a slave,
Till Columbia's fertile soil,
There is honor in your toil.

He 's an independent man
Who can work on his own land;
He who bears a farmer's name
Well may independence claim.

Rightful lords of this free land,
On a noble height you stand;
Ye who till your lands full well,
May in peace and plenty dwell.

Study, then, that you may know
How your crops the best will grow;
Seek to till aright your soil,
Then shall riches crown your toil.

Ye are of a noble race,
And your toils are no disgrace;
Then improve this fertile land,
And the earth you shall command.

A. B.

MICHIGAN FARMER.

DETROIT, MAY, 1850.

THE MICH. FARMER ABROAD.

From a man who takes NINE Agricultural papers:

WESTFIELD, Chautauque Co. N.Y. }
April 6th, 1850. }

W. ISHAM:

Dear Sir: Sometime in February, I sent you in a letter \$1.00, for the current vol. of the Michigan Farmer, and twenty-five cents for the numbers of Oct. 15th, 1849, and Nov. 15th of the same year, which I never received.

I get all my agricultural papers bound, and I wish you would forward me those numbers, for I consider the Michigan Farmer one of my best agricultural papers, (and I take nine of them) and want to have each volume perfect.

Respectfully yours,

J. D. PATTERSON.

REMARKS: We do not publish such things as the above, we trust, to gratify so abominable a feeling as that of pride. Far different are our motives. Coming from the source it does, it administers a scorching rebuke to those farmers of our state who patronize eastern agricultural papers, to the neglect of their own; and also to those who are so officious in introducing foreign papers, to the injury of one in their own State. Mr. Patterson is a great wool-grower, and one of the most scientific, practical agriculturists in western New York; nor is he the man to use words without meaning. Of nine such papers as the Albany Cultivator, Genesee Farmer, &c. he pronounces the Michigan Farmer one of the best; and yet there are those in our State who, either through prejudice or ignorance, are doing their best to introduce eastern papers, to the injury of the Michigan Farmer. It is true that they are getting to be few in number, and it is true, too, that hundreds upon hundreds have transferred their subscriptions from those papers to the Michigan Farmer, within the last year; and it is further true, that while persons have been found among us thus traitorous to the interests of their own State, we have been receiving orders for the Michigan Farmer, from nearly all the eastern and middle States.—ED.

The wheat crop.—We continue to receive the most flattering accounts of the wheat crop from every section of the State.

NOTICES OF THE FARMER.

Out of the multitudes of highly flattering notices of the Michigan Farmer which have fallen under our observation, we select the following two or three:

From the New York Farmer and Mechanic, whose influence is felt in every part of the Union, we take the following notice:

From the N. Y. Farmer and Mechanic.

"THE MICHIGAN FARMER.—This sterling Agricultural paper comes to us enlarged to 32 pages, and much improved in appearance. It occupies a most important position, and we most cordially commend it to the patronage of all our agricultural friends throughout the great West."

From the Detroit Daily Tribune.

"Brother Isham's Michigan Farmer for February is before us. It is mostly of a local character, which makes it of double interest to the public. The editor's 'Notes by the Way' are particularly instructive. This No. alone is worth to the farmer, the price of a whole volume of eastern agricultural papers, whose articles are not at all adapted to the soil of the west. Such a paper as the Farmer, should receive encouragement from the State, as it does more for the advancement of its agriculture than any other work now published. Its volume, bound, should go into all school district libraries, and our State Agricultural Society should take pleasure, as they will find it to their profit, to include two or three hundred volumes of it, as awards for minor articles exhibited at the next State Fair."

From Wellman's Literary Miscellany.

"THE MICHIGAN FARMER.—The Farmer has just commenced a new volume. The popularity of this work may be known from its large circulation; 3,000 copies are now printed monthly.—We consider this work worth more to a Michigan farmer than any of the Eastern productions on this subject. It is edited with decided ability.—The editor spends much of his time in visiting various parts of the State, gathering facts which are of great importance to a Western farmer.—A great portion of each number is made up of 'Notes by the Way,' by the editor, written in a happy style. We would consider any farmer in Michigan conceited and unwise in not subscribing to a work of so much importance. Warren Isham, editor and proprietor, Detroit. Terms, \$1 a year in advance.

✂ We would not underrate the efforts of those who have contributed so essentially to swell our subscription list the present year. All praise to the noble band. But what we want now is, a general uprising among our subscribers in behalf of the cause we have espoused, viz: a revolution, and to this end we want the Farmer to find its way to every farm house in the State. New subscribers can now have the privilege of paying the advance price after harvest. Back No's can be furnished

NOTES BY THE WAY—NO 59.

BY THE EDITOR

Farming operations of Hon Geo. Redfield.—

It has been our good fortune, in our various tours, to meet with great numbers of our subscribers, often casually and unexpectedly, and the cordial greeting which we have almost always received from them, is truly grateful to our feelings, as a testimonial of their appreciation of our difficult and often disheartening labors. In a recent trip to Ann Arbor, it was our privilege to make the acquaintance of Hon. Geo. Redfield, of Cass Co. who was on his return home, having just resigned the office of Secretary of State; and the interview, though brief, was a pleasant and profitable one.

Mr. R. is one of the most extensive and thorough-going farmers in the State, having about six hundred acres of land under improvement, located near Adamsville, upon which are five barns and four dwelling houses, out houses, &c.

The corn crop.—Mr. R. is getting more & more into the corn crop. Last year had a hundred acres of corn, and he sold it at 28 cents a bushel at Niles, from which place he is fifteen miles distant. He remarked that he could realize more profit from the corn than from the wheat crop, as the latter generally turned out. This season he designed to plant two hundred acres.—We learned from him, that the interesting statistics in respect to the comparative profits of the wheat and corn crops, recently published in the Farmer, were from Mr. Allen, a neighbor of his.

Wheat crop.—Mr. R. said he was thoroughly convinced, that once plowing for wheat, was better than to plow two or three times. Last year he prepared a hundred acres of corn stubble for wheat, by once plowing, and he never saw wheat look better than that hundred acres did when he saw it last, and that was last fall.

He thinks it best to sow wheat early, and if it comes forward too rapidly, he feeds it down. If it gets well rooted, he is of opinion that it is an advantage to it to feed it down close to the ground, and tread it, especially so when there is much snow upon the ground the winter following. He sows the first and second weeks in September.

He related an instance which clearly showed the beneficial effect of dragging wheat in spring. A neighbor of his had his equinimity somewhat disturbed upon discovering, that a man had drawn a drag across wheat field (last spring we think) but when he came to harvest his wheat, he was surprised to find, that the narrow strip, over which the drag had passed, was far superior to the wheat on each side of it, the difference being very striking, attracting the attention of all. He now drags all his wheat in spring, after stocking it with clover seed.

Deep Plowing.—Many facts, showing the signal benefits of deep plowing, have been related to us of late by persons who have tried it for themselves, and among others, Z. Tillotson Esq., of Marshall, who is deeply imbued with the spirit of agricultural improvement. Last year he had a field of eleven acres, which he plowed nine or ten inches deep, and planted to corn, and the average yield was 63 bushels to the acre. The field had previously been skimmed over, after the old sort, and nobody would have expected from it more than forty bushels to the acre. There were spots in the field where the plow could not be made to enter below the ordinary depth, say four or five inches, and the difference between the corn on these spots and the deep plowed portion, was marked, and fully equal to that estimated above.

Mr. T. related to us also an experiment made by Mr. Snyder, of Convis, (adjoining Marshall,) as to the effect of deep plowing, upon the wheat crop. Mr. S. had a field of some thirty odd acres, a part of which he plowed nine or ten inches deep, and the balance of it shallow, say half that depth. On the part deep plowed he had 33 bushels to the acre, and on the shallow plowed portion, 22 bushels to the acre.

Mr. T. has fifty acres of wheat on the ground, which he thinks looks far better than any he has ever raised, at the same stage of growth, but fears it is too much advanced, on account of having been sown early, and the fall being so favorable to its growth. He ascribes its uncommonly fine appearance to deep plowing. If our recollection serves, the whole of it is new ground, and also Mr. Snyder's.

White Durhams.—Mr. T. cited his own experience, and that of others in his neighborhood, to show that white Durhams were no more liable to become lousy, as some had supposed, than any other kind of Durhams. He said he had them, and also Mr. Otis, of Marengo, and he presumed some of them would be exhibited at the State Fair, next fall. All they required, he said, was good keeping, and that any kind of cattle required to keep them from being lousy.

Wheat-growing.—Jeremiah Brown, Esq. whose farm is a mile and a half up the Kalamazoo river, from Battle Creek, and who is one of the fathers of the Calhoun county agricultural society, (we believe the first President) gave us an interesting talk, about five or ten minutes long, a few days since. It would put our modesty to the blush to tell all the good things he said of the Michigan Farmer. He thought we deserved the thanks of the whole community for the stand we had taken upon the subject of wheat-growing.—The idea of averaging only nine or ten bushels to the acre, the state over, as the statistical tables showed, he said, was discouraging enough. He

had averaged eighteen bushels to the acre, and could not live at that, without the aid of other crops, which entered into his system of rotation, as wool, pork, &c. &c. He was not satisfied with any such yield as that, and had the fullest confidence that, by a proper system of husbandry, we might just as well realize twenty-five or thirty bushels to the acre, and he meant to do it; and he will—see if he don't. He is one of the most scientific and successful farmers in Calhoun county.

Fattening Pork on Potatoes and Pumpkins.—Mr. Brown has a way of fattening pork cheaper than most people. He says that by feeding potatoes, boiled with pumpkins and a little meal, mixed, and only giving corn or meal a short time to top off with, he can make a handsome profit in fattening pork at three dollars a hundred, and he never got less than that for his pork but in a single instance, and then he brought it to Detroit; he never got less than three dollars at Battle Creek. No pork came into market of better quality.

The new Enemy to the Wheat Crop.—It will be recollected that we last fall notified our readers of the appearance of an insect among us, called by some the weevil, and by others the wheat midge, which has been gradually, making its way through the States of New York, Pennsylvania and Ohio, devastating the wheat fields wherever they went. Mr. B. Woodruff, of Brownstown, in this county, informed us, the other day, that this insect destroyed two-thirds of his crop, last year, and thinks the farmers of Michigan have much to apprehend from its depredations the coming season. It is a small, yellowish worm, found directly in contact with the berry, underneath the husk, or chaff.

[The following three articles, transposed by mistake, belonged to the farming operations of Mr. Redfield.]

Killing Sorrel.—A neighbor of his had been successful in destroying sorrel, by turning it under, with a shallow furrow, in the fall, and leaving the roots exposed to the action of frost through the winter.

Comparative profit of horses and oxen.—Oxen, he said, were manifestly the most profitable, inasmuch as they did not cost more than half as much, were not one fourth as much exposed to disease, did not consume more than half as much in the keeping, and were harnessed at a trifling expense, compared with that necessary to rig a horse team. Still, where a person could keep but one team, it seemed necessary that it should be a horse team, for the convenience of mulling, marketing, &c.—A horse team might do something more than ox team, but this advantage was counterbalanced, the time spent driving a horse team about the country, often unnecessarily, & especially if it is a team that shows off pretty well.

Feeding corn to horses.—He said that formerly he had lost horses by feeding them corn, but not latterly. He feeds his horses all the corn they

will eat, & in summer, with green clover, which keeps them loose. Has a deep manger, with the bottom elevated perhaps a foot, & into this he puts both the hay and the corn.

NOTES BY THE WAY—No. 60.

BY THE EDITOR.

Mr. Blanchard and his wool Depot. Mr. Blanchard, of the great wool Depot at Kinderhook, with whose name most of our readers are doubtless familiar, recently spent a day in Detroit, and it was truly a privilege to become personally acquainted with the man who is doing so much for the wool-growing interests of the country.

Mr. B. is the originator of the wool Depot system, & it has gone on prosperously under his auspices. The first year he made sales to the amount of 140,000 pounds of wool, and last year to the amount of 800,000 pounds, the increase having been about 50 per cent per annum. He sold the last season no wool for less than 28 cts per pound, before the rise in the market, & the finest quality he sold as high as 61 cents. He sold but little previous to the rise, as he had foreseen, from foreign advices, that a rise must inevitably take place.

He said that, upon his suggestion, great numbers were in the habit of numbering every sheep sheared, and numbering also the fleeces, and when he came to grade the wool, he noted the grade to which each fleece belonged, & made return of it to the flock-master, that he might avail himself of the information thus furnished, as a guide in improving his flock, & he had known flocks improved in that way, six or eight cents on the pound.

He said there seemed to be more demand for wool suitable for De Lains, than for any other kinds, coarse, long, & strong. We asked him what breed of sheep were best for that kind of wool. He replied that the Cotswold, or the Leicester crossed with the Merino, were perhaps as good as any.

We asked him what he thought would be the price at the opening of the market the present season. He replied, that it would probably range about midway between the June and February prices of last year. The old clip, he said, would be exhausted before the new clip would come in.

He said the manufacturers seldom examined the wool at all, when they made purchases at his Depot, whereas formerly they were necessitated to examine every fleece. And here is the great advantage of wool Depots. Mr. B. divides his wool into eleven different grades, or lots, according to the quality, & its adaptation to different purposes, and when the manufacturer comes to

make his purchases, he finds the very quality he wants, already assorted and ready for delivery, whereas formerly, he was necessitated to include in his purchases much that he did not want. The consequence was, that he would not pay a price for what he did want, equal to its real value.

We asked him if he could not establish a branch of his Depot in Detroit, for the accommodation of Michigan Wool growers. He replied that he had thought of such a thing, but upon mature reflection, he was inclined to the opinion, that it would not be expedient, as the expense of storing the wool here, & then forwarding it to Kinderhook to be disposed of, would be very considerable, as the manufacturers would not come here to purchase. He said there would be no difficulty in forwarding large lots to his Depot at Kinderhook, & those who were in the business on a small scale, and whose wool was near of a quality, could unite and forward the whole together. And even an individual who could only fill a single bale or two, could deposit it in a warehouse here, properly marked, & it would come safely to him, & when sold, returns would be made.— And we would just add here, that Mr. B. has established a character for his Depot, which entitles him to the confidence of the wool-grower, & furnishes him assurance, that in trusting him with the sale of his wool, he will realize for it the highest price which the market affords for wool in the best possible condition to be disposed of to advantage. There were several lots sent to him from Michigan last year, which averaged forty five cents per pound. He is building a large additional warehouse.

We gained some additional information from Mr. B. which we are necessitated to postpone to a future number.

Artichokes for fattening pork. G. Hurd Esq. of Greenfield, in this county, has made experiments in fattening hogs with artichokes, with highly satisfactory results. He says this esculent seems to possess, in a high degree, the bone-forming elements, inasmuch, that pigs fed with it, appear to grow astonishingly, their frames attaining to a much larger size, than when fed with any other kind of food, in the same time, & their other parts being developed in proportion. He thinks it must contain much phosphate of lime. He says he can make a hog weigh three hundred by giving him two & a half bushels of corn, after having been fed upon artichokes, & can afford to make pork thus at a cent & a half per pound, & good pork too.

He plants them in drills, on ridges, & every five feet he plants a hill of corn, & tho' they outgrow and overtop the corn two or three feet, yet the latter does well, & produces a good yield, about as good as tho' there were no artichokes.— After the corn is ripe, he harvests it, leaving the stalks standing with the artichokes, & having fenced off a corner to be left for his store hogs in the spring, he turns the hogs he designs to fat-

ten, into the ballance of the field, & allows them to help themselves. so that they do the harvesting so far as the artichokes are concerned. Five acres, he says, will make fifty hogs weigh two hundred pounds each, the corn which grew up the 5 acres being sufficient to top off with.

He says the artichoke also possess extraordinary milk-producing qualities.

The corn is a variety which he has obtained by hybridization from the Rocky Mountain corn, (kernel with husk or chaff on it) and the Southern rice corn, and yields four and five ears to the stalk, the ears being short, the kernels long, & the cob small. This variety, which he has thus originated, yields something more than the common eight rowed corn in measure, & in weight, it excels it about one third, so that a given number of acres will yield a third more of it than of the common kind.

This corn seems to possess extraordinary properties. No corn, he says will pop like it, not even the common pop corn, which shows that it is replete with oil. And from this popped corn, he said, the most delicious pudding could be made, far more delicious than those made of rice. The process of making it, is to put the popped corn into milk to soak over night, & put in sugar, eggs, &c., & he added, that it would cook as quick as an egg.

The stalk of the corn is so glazed with silex as to be unfit for cattle. The kernel also was very hard. He said he had ashed his land pretty highly, & he thought it possible that it was the action of the potash in dissolving the silex of the soil, which produced this effect.

Under-draining.—S. Rappleje Esq. of Ridgeway Len. Co. gave us a few days since, some interesting details, of his recent experience in under-draining, having had his attention turned to it, as we understood him, by what he had seen published in the Farmer. He had, the last season, laid an under-drain, three feet deep & & two wide. thro' a swale, which had always been very wet till late in spring, & now it was perfectly dry, and could be plowed earlier than any other land he had, to the extent of 6 or 8 rods on each side of the drain. He could not yet tell what the effect would be upon crops, but it will doubtless be astonishingly great.

The filling in at the bottom, was done with timber, such as bass wood & other kinds nearly worthless for other purposes, & reaches to within 16 inches of the surface. Upon the timber a layer of straw or leaves was placed, and the ballance filled with earth. At first he made the drain two feet wide, but the latter part of it he made as narrow as it was possible to do it, & get it down to a sufficient depth, & he found it to answer equally well. At first, he also laid the timber as loose as possible, so that the water might not be obstructed, but afterwards laid it in as close & solid as possible, & found, that the water ran off just as freely, & it did not settle as it

did when the timber was put in loosely. Water runs in the drain & furnishes a watering place for his cattle the year round, whereas before, no such facilities were furnished, which, by the way, is no trifling advantage.

Mr. R. remarked that he at first doubted whether timber would be sufficiently durable to make it an object to put it down, but an Englishman in his neighborhood, of undoubted veracity, informed him, that he had taken up drains in England filled with brush, which had been down 40 years, & the brush were in about as good a state of preservation as when first laid down. A correspondent of the N.E. Farmer, of a recent date, says he examined recently some brush drains upon the grounds of the Duke of Bedford, in the West of Scotland, which had been down 32 years, and found them perfectly sound.

Mr. R. said there was a prejudice against covered drains, because water could not run into them from the surface, as it could into open drains.—Such persons do not seem to understand that it is not the water which runs into open drains from the surface, but that which percolates into them beneath the surface, thro' their sides, which constitute their great advantage. He remarked, that open drains would drain well for a short time, but that their sides soon became so grown or crusted over, as to close the pores or interstices of the earth thro' which the water oozed into them, & then they would scarcely drain a rod on each side, while a good covered drain would drain the land 6 or 8 rods on each side permanently.

We have, on former occasions, enumerated the very great advantages of covered over open drains, such as saving of expense, open drains requiring to be cleared out every year, by reason of the action of frost, the saving of no inconsiderable area of land for cultivation, which open drains require for their exclusive use, the absence of the obstructions which open drains oppose to the passage of teams, &c. across fields, &c. &c. to say nothing of the forbidding aspect which open ditches present in the interior of a field.

The broom corn crop. A gentleman from Sharon, Washtenaw Co. who has been in the habit of raising broom corn, remarked to us the other day, that he had never raised as much broom corn to the acre, as Mr. Mansfield estimated, not having been able to get a ton, cleaned from the seed, on less than four acres of ground, but it was good business, he said, at that. The amount & value of the seed, on the other hand, he thought had been under-estimated by Mr. M. Friend Power, of Farmington, remarked to us, that some man in his neighborhood, who had been somewhat in the business, thought it would do to say a ton to every five acres, & told him he could never get more than sixty dollars per ton for it in Detroit. We presume Mr. M. had reference to what buyers could afford to pay here, in view of prices paid East, & what would be paid if there were enough of the article produced to create competition among purchasers.

The flax seed crop. J.E. Beebe Esq. of Jackson, was inquiring the other day, in reference to the culture of flax, simply for the seed. He estimated the yield, at fifteen bushels to the acre, & the price at one dollar a bushel.

A writer in the Albany Cultivator, in 1846, states, that from three pecks of seed, sown upon one acre of ordinary land, without manure, he obtained fifteen bushels of seed, which he sold for a dollar a bushel, & 250 lbs. of flax, which he sold at \$7.50 per hundred lbs. making \$33.75. Paid for dressing \$6.00, & extra labor \$2.00, leaving \$25.00 for his own labor & use of his land.

Another writer states in the same paper, that if the flax is cut before it is "deep ripe," by paying the same attention to it in curing, that is usually bestowed upon the securing of hay, cattle will not only eat it readily, but are fond of it, & it keeps them in a thriving, healthy condition; the value of it for this purpose, he says is about equal to that of the seed. The same writer states that it is the custom with some to sow flax seed & barley upon the same ground, & that the yield of either kind is as great as tho' sown separately. The flax & barley straw, he states, make excellent fodder, while the flax seed is easily separated from the barley by means of a screen.

These statements must go for what they are worth, but it would not cost much to try the experiment on a small scale.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE FARMER'S GUIDE, to *Scientific and practical agriculture, detailing the labors of the farmer, in all their variety, and adapting them to the seasons of the year, as they successively occur*, by Henry Stephens, F.R.S.E. author of the "Book of the Farm," &c. &c. assisted by Prof. John B. Norton, of Yale College, published by Leonard Scott & Co., 79 Fulton street, New York, 1850.

"The work, says the prospectus, will be comprised in 22 numbers, of 64 pages each, will contain 18 or 20 steel, & more than 600 wood engravings of the finest quality, be executed in the best style of the art, & sold at 25 cents a number, or \$5 for the 22 numbers. The first number was issued in March, & it will be completed in about one year. It can be sent by mail as a periodical."

"It will embrace every subject of importance connected with agriculture in all its various branches, both theoretical and practical. Science, as far as it has, up to the present time, been made available to practice, by experiment, will be treated in relation to every operation as it occurs in the course of the seasons."

The work will contain more than fourteen hundred pages.

Such a work as is here proposed, cannot but be a great acquisition to the farming interests of this country. The interest imparted to it by the uni-

labors of two such men as Mr. Stephens, the
 editor, & Prof. Norton, cannot but secure
 an extensive sale, and we trust it will find its
 largely among our farming population. The
 number, which is before us, gives rich prom-
 of what the work is to be.

**POULTRY BOOK, a treatise on breeding &
 general management of domestic fowls, with
 numerous original descriptions, & portraits
 from life, by John C. Bennet, M.D. published
 by Phillips, & Sampson & Company, Boston,
 1850.** This is a volume of over three hun-
 dred pages, neatly printed, & embellished with a
 number of engravings, representing all the
 valued varieties of domestic fowls. This is
 an admirable treatise, giving the natural history,
 its peculiar characteristics, & appropriate treat-
 ment of domestic fowls. And this is a subject
 more important than one, at first view would
 suppose, & should enlist the attention of all who
 have any regard to domestic comfort & enjoyment.
 For sale by P. Homan at the Post Office, Detroit,
 is also agent for Eastern publications of every
 description.

“TOO SCIENTIFIC”—“NOT SCIENTIFIC ENOUGH.”

In the sixth volume of the Farmer, (for 1848)
 we gave our readers a series of elaborate edito-
 rial essays on agricultural chemistry, geology, &c.
 Although numbers of our readers professed
 to be greatly interested, and profited by them,
 and they were copied into many of the leading agri-
 cultural papers throughout the Union, there were
 some who complained that the Farmer was “too
 scientific,” and that they wanted a larger propor-
 tion of the practical in its columns. Well, in the
 next volume, and the present so far, we have adop-
 ted a somewhat different course. Instead of giv-
 ing elaborate essays, we have taken occasion to
 give in chemical illustrations, in our “Notes by
 the way,” and otherwise, in explanation of particu-
 lar phenomena, as opportunity might offer. This
 method of blending the scientific with the practi-
 cal, although less ostentatious than the other, we
 believe to be the more useful, and this seems to
 be the conviction of the great mass of our read-
 ers, if we may judge from the expression of
 their views from time to time—not of those only
 who are but little acquainted with agricultural
 science, but of those also who are adepts in it.—
 Those who have only been subscribers to our
 paper for the last year, seeing that the Michigan
 Farmer has not made the affected display of
 agricultural science, within that time, that some of
 our eastern agricultural papers have, and not ap-
 preciating the unostentatious, but more useful meth-

od we have adopted, may some of them have been
 led to the conclusion that it was not as scientific
 as some eastern agricultural papers. Such per-
 sons, however, are hard to be found, even among
 this class of our subscribers.

And yet we have no doubt that some such can
 be found. There are those among us so supersti-
 tious on this subject, that if an agricultural editor
 at the west should presume to dissent, in the least,
 from their favorite agricultural bible from the east,
 and should show a disposition to think for himself,
 regardless of all authority, he would be set down
 at once as an arrant fool, and his paper unworthy
 of support. We know of one or two such, and
 only two, and if they think proper to throw
 themselves in our way, they are welcome to all
 they can make by the operation. We commend
 to their notice, the brief article we have copied
 from the Ohio Cultivator, touching their case.

REVOLUTION IN MICHIGAN.

Do not misunderstand us. We ask not the
 farmers of Michigan to give up wheat-growing,
 nor have we ever. All we ask, or have ever ask-
 ed, is that they adopt a system which will increase
 the certainty, and the profits of the wheat crop,
 at the same time that it will furnish other depend-
 ences, in case of its failure, and enter largely into
 the grand aggregate of results when it suc-
 ceeds.


And yet, we have been surprised to find that,
 by some few, we have been understood to advo-
 cate the exclusion of the wheat crop from our
 borders, by the substitution of other crops in its
 place. So completely wedded to wheat-growing
 have most of our farmers become, and so per-
 fectly blinded have they appeared to be to the
 ruinous consequences of the course they are
 pursuing, that we have sometimes used strong
 language—language which might be so construed
 as to make us guilty of the sentiments im-
 puted to us by the persons above alluded to,
 and yet we are entirely guiltless of any such pur-
 pose. We have said, and we now say again, that
 it would be better, *far* better for our farmers to
 abandon wheat-growing altogether, and give their
 attention entirely to other crops, than to be sub-
 jected to the disappointment and distress incident
 to the present system.

The obnoxious sentiments above spoken of,
 however have not been imputed to us by the
 great mass of our readers. Even the heaviest

flour manufacturers in the State, whose entire hopes are identified with the wheat-growing interest—such men as Mark Norris, Esq. of Ypsilanti, and Hon. J. R. Williams, of Constantine, have entered fully into our views on this subject.

And who, in view of the blessings which such a revolution as we propose, will bring down upon the farmers of our State, and, through them, upon all other classes—who that values life, and would have his being a blessing to be enjoyed, and not a curse to be endured, will not come forward as a volunteer, and engage, heart and hand in the great cause?

Wheeler's overshot Rail Road horse power threshing machines. We perceive, that this economical one horse, threshing machine, has been introduced somewhat extensively in Illinois, & it is spoken of in both the Prairie & Wisconsin Farmers, as having fulfilled the expectations of those who have purchased them. They were advertised in the Farmer last year by the Messrs. Parkers of this city, but we believe they did not sell a machine. They are still agents for it, & we think our farmers would find it for their interest to avail themselves of its advantages.

 We commend the subject matter of the following communication to the consideration of all our agricultural friends:

For the Michigan Farmer.
FARM ACCOUNTS.

MR. ISHAM:

Dear Sir: I have not been a farmer a great many years, but as I progress, I see more and more the necessity of system, and order, in that business. When I was a lad, I was taught that, to be a successful merchant, it was necessary to keep accurate accounts, and to adopt such a system of business that one could at any time not only know how much he was selling, but how much profit he made on what he sold. I find it equally necessary in the operations of farming.

A farmer should make his basis of calculation upon how much he can do in a year, and do it well—how much is an average crop, per acre, for each kind of grain, or grass, and an average price for the same; then how much will it cost to produce it. By that means he may make an estimate of the profits, but they will always vary according to seasons, and markets, which causes a greater necessity for the proper average calculation for a succession of years. I have oftentimes seen rules suggested in different agricultural papers for keeping farm accounts, but none which

gave me perfect satisfaction; therefore I have adopted one of my own, which, if you think proper, you may publish in your valuable paper.


I keep what I call a "Farm Register." the first of January, in each year, I write in the register an accurate account of all my stock, horses, cattle, sheep, hogs, poultry, &c. and make such remarks as I may want to refer to hereafter. This account may at any time be compared with those of former years, to see what progress has been made in matters of stock, their kind, quality, &c.

I write down, each day, a journal of all the labor performed on the farm, or otherwise, by each individual employed by me, either farm laborer or mechanic—what particular kind of work is done by each, and also all business transactions which I may want to recollect; the purchase or sale of any kind of stock, or property; price, &c.; and, lastly, remarks upon the weather.

At the commencement of each year, I leave a few pages in my register for my crops, to which I post up each day's labor, giving date, &c., as they progress, and when done, estimate the crop as it is gathered or threshed, as the case may be, charging also for the use of the land, which will show the nett profits, and how one crop will compare with another.

I also keep a small memorandum, or cash book, generally in my pocket, in which I enter all the cash received, and all paid out during the year, noting particularly for what it was received, and for what paid out. It proves very satisfactory, and, in ten times, because if I want to recollect any particular transaction, I have only to turn to my register, or cash book, and the matter, with date, is fully explained. Now many farmers might think this a great task, but they will soon find it a source of pleasure and profit, and, as a general thing, it will not take more than ten minutes every evening. One may say, I am not always at home; but in that case, have some one in your employ, to make a sketch upon paper until your return. I have been gone at one time for a month, and my hired boy kept a journal, and my son and other, they both trying to excel in accuracy, which, when I returned, I compared, and made a record of the same. This matter of keeping correct estimates and accounts, is of more consequence to farmers than most men, at first view would suppose; and the more they practice it, the better they would like it. Try it.

A. Y. MOORE.

 To those Postmasters, and others, who feel interested in the circulation of the Michigan Farmer, as the means of accomplishing the great end at which it aims, viz: a revolution in the agriculture of our State, we would say, that they may now procure subscribers for the Farmer, to pay after harvest. The wheat crop is promising

HOW TO RAISE 119 BUSHELS OF CORN TO THE ACRE.

For the Michigan Farmer.

CLINTON, April 13th, 1850.

Send Isham:

In your last Farmer, H.B. who was not bred a farmer, wishes to know if individuals have "raised 80, or 100, or 120 bushels of corn to the acre." Now, Mr. Editor, through the medium of your valuable monthly paper, I will give H. B. and all other readers of the Michigan Farmer, the method by which I raised 119 bushels on one acre of ground. The piece of land under consideration, had lain in shadow some 12 years; it was plowed in the fall, and planted to corn the next spring; after the crop was harvested, one acre was measured off from one corner, and some forty loads of manure drawn on. The following spring, this was spread and plowed after the common method. Just before seeding, it was furrowed, five feet between the furrows. These furrows were then filled with manure, and a furrow turned from each side, on the manure, forming a ridge. On this ridge the corn was planted, in drills, two rows on each ridge, about ten inches apart, and the drills (one kernel in each,) about the same distance. This was the small eight-rowed variety of corn; and five feet between the rows gave a chance for light and solar heat; every stalk bore for two ears, but a severe drouth came on just before the ear began to form, and a great majority of the stalks only produced one ear. The drouth, doubtless, was more severe upon it by reason of the great amount of manure. It was the opinion of many good judges that examined it before harvesting, that, had it not been for the injury sustained by the drouth, it would have yielded 150 bushels to the acre; as it was, I obtained 119 bushels and some quarts. The labor of planting, (with the hoe,) hoeing, and harvesting, was about the same as three acres raised in the ordinary way; but when I had the crop of three acres, and the other two left for some other use.

Should any one object to this method, as being too tedious, let him remember that 119 bushels of corn cannot be raised without some labor and expense.

N.B. Perhaps I should, in justice, state that this crop was raised in Madison Co N.Y.; but I have seen very little land in Michigan that is not well adapted to corn culture as was that.

R. RANDALL, Jr.

We hope friend R. will often favor the readers of the Farmer with the results of his experience.—Ed.

PATENT OFFICE SEEDS.—We are sorry to say, that they were all gone before the applications of many of our friends from the interior were received.

For the Michigan Farmer.
POTATOES FOR SEED.

DETROIT, April 15, 1850.

MR. EDITOR:—I noticed in the August number of your valuable paper some remarks made by me in regard to planting potatoes. I also noticed in No. 19, Oct. 1st, a communication from Mr. Ingersoll, of Delta, Eaton Co., which appear to differ materially from my views. I, for one, think nature never made a potato too large to be planted whole, and the larger the better, I think. It does not look reasonable to me that more potatoes can be raised on an acre of land, to cut them, than to plant them whole, and put but one in a hill.

If Mr. Ingersoll's theory is correct, I think it the greatest discovery of the age; it will apply to animals as well as potatoes; the farmer can sell the best of his cattle, sheep, horses and hogs, and keep those too inferior to sell, and breed from them, and improve his stock by it; or at any rate, keep it as good as it was at the commencement. But I think to pursue that course a few years, any one would see his mistake.

Yours, truly,
G. W. HOWE.

For the Michigan Farmer.
THE WHEAT CROP—TWO CROPS OUT OF TEN.

SHELBY, Macomb Co. Mich. }
March 11th, 1850. }

Mr. Isham:

Sir: I own 100 acres of land on sec. 10 of this township, 3 N of R 12 E, and have sowed more or less wheat on it for ten years past, but have not had the satisfaction of harvesting a good crop only two years out of the ten.—So I have been driven, by necessity, to cultivate other crops. My land is, most of it, a light sandy soil, and generally produces very light crops, but learning by experience that potatoes did not rot as readily on this as on richer soils, I have cultivated some potatoes for market. I was in Detroit with a load of these for sale, when I saw your sign before the Printing Office, and not having studied any branch of learning by which I could tell what qualities my land was composed of, or what qualities were necessary in land to produce any of the different crops the best, I thought I would take an agricultural paper, and profit what I could by the experience of others.

RIVAL T. PAYNE.

BOOK 1

TIGHT

tries.

Let me add, farther, that an orchard should never be raised from suckers. The roots are im- market. Season medium.

ROBB'S NEW PINE-Fruit | If the trees are planted in the fall, it is well
to make a conical mound of earth about 15 to 18

BOUND
HTLY

Horticultural.

For the Michigan Farmer.

CULTURE OF FRUIT.

If every farmer in the State, Mr. Editor, would ask himself the question, "at what time in my life shall I plant an orchard?" there would not, I think, be quite so much neglect and indifference manifest on this subject, as is now to be seen in all parts of the country. Indeed, what adds more to the real beauty of a farm, what affords a better type of the spirit of a true ruralist, of the taste, and judgment, and refinement of the proprietor, than a thriftily-growing, orderly-arranged orchard and fruit-garden?

THE APPLE.

After a young orchard has been planted, constant, unremitting attention and care are required, to insure early and remunerating returns. No one thing in fruit-culture is better established in the minds of intelligent and successful horticulturists, than that, while good cultivation and unwearied vigilance and labor, will be repaid an hundred fold; an orchard uncultivated, unattended to, unpruned, and unweeded, will never half pay for even the stinted attention it receives.

The ground should be kept constantly cultivated with low crops. Root crops are said to be better than any other. I have seen trees grow finely, when the ground was planted with small, eight-rowed corn; but a liberal coat of manure was applied. After the trees have attained a large size, a judicious system of a rotation of crops may be adopted with safety.

The pruning must also be attended to. This is a matter too little heeded, generally, by those who are raising young orchards. Stunted and imperfect fruit is the sure result of inattention in this particular. In many cases, also, where pruning has been attempted, it is obvious that but little THINKING has been done. I have seen orchards thinkingly pruned. There the bodies were protected by the branches and leaves, as much as was consistent with working the land; the branches were not trimmed up; the sun and air were admitted to every part, and the tree then presented a well-formed, equally balanced top.

The value of the apple is becoming greater, year after year.

It is now an article of export to foreign countries.

Let me add, farther, that an orchard should never be raised from suckers. The roots are im-

perfect, and always on one side; besides, the so, when they become trees, are forever set up an unsightly mass of sprouts to injure the and make trouble.

GRAFTING.

This is the proper season for performing essential operation. It may be done, however, even after the leaves are partly unfolded. It should not be left until that time if it is possible to do it earlier. The most common mode is grafting. It is performed on stocks that have attained the size of half an inch in diameter up to an inch and a half. The process is very simple, and may be performed by any one; more so, it is nought but a pleasing pastime. The practice of employing itinerant, renegade grafters, do what we can just as well do ourselves, is surable in no small degree.

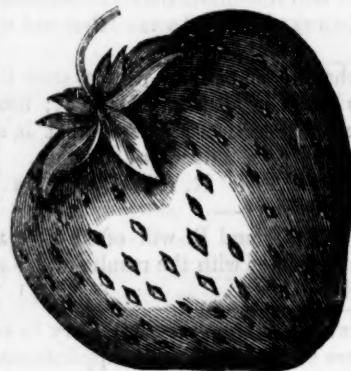
I will endeavor to make the matter plain to a young orchardist, who, perhaps, has never done stock.

Your stock, then, is already prepared by having been taken off with a sharp saw, at the place where you wish to insert the graft. Have two knives—one for shaving the scion, the other for splitting the stock—and a wedge made of wood, and narrow. Now prepare your scion by paring both sides equally until you give it the form of a wedge. Then split your stock, and drive in your wedge until the space will admit the graft to nearly the point where you began to shave it. Now be sure that the bark and wood of the graft coincides at one point, at least, with the bark and wood of the stock. Cover the wound with a coating of wax, or plaster, made by mixing together 1 part beeswax, 2 parts tallow, and 3 parts rosin.

This homely mode is given for those who are not grafting enough to do to make it worth while to get a grafting-knife or shears.

ROLYNBECK

STRAWBERRIES.



HOVEY'S LING. — Very large; round-ovate, approaching conical; or deep, scarlet; slightly sunken; firm; rather rich and showy; productive, if cultivated, hence fine

market. Season medium.



BURR'S NEW PINE.--Fruit large, an inch to an inch and a half in diameter flavor highly aromatic, sweet and delicious; very early and uncommonly productive; plants vigorous and perfectly hardy; flowers pistillate--believed to be the best strawberry cultivated--*Horticulturist*

are indebted to Messrs. Hubbard & Da-
for the accompanying cuts of two varieties
berries, of the choicest kind, and of course
have them for sale.

What fruit is more delicious than the straw-
? Who so poor that he cannot enjoy this
? Strange, passing strange, that so little at-
is bestowed upon its cultivation.

For the Michigan Farmer.

IMPORTANCE OF ORCHARD PLANTING.

PLANTING AND CULTIVATION OF ORCHARDS.--Or-
should not be planted on ground where
stands at any season of the year. If not
to be under-drained, open drains should
be so as to carry off all surface water as it
after which the land should be thoroughly
ed and manured. The best way to do this,
sub-soil plow it first, then trench-plow it, to
incorporate the manure thoroughly; or, if the
field cannot be sub-soiled, a strip of land,
feet wide, should be so treated where the
of trees are to be placed. If the land is
ng, care should be had to run these slips up
down the slope, and not across it, so as to al-
the water in the soil free egress. The or-
d should also be planted upon the best soil of
farm, if otherwise suitable, as it will repay
care.

the trees, if apple, should be planted thirty
each way. Some plant them forty feet apart,
it is a long time before they cover the ground.
of my orchards has the apples and pears
ed quincunx, thirty-three feet apart each
and between every one of these trees a plum
each tree is planted, so that in reality the
are only twenty feet apart; but before the
es and pears need the ground to themselves,
peaches and plums will have died out. This
very good plan where you have not ground
room for separate orchards for each kind of
; but I would, where practicable, advise
planting each kind of fruit by itself, as they re-
different manures, and standard pears may
planted twenty-five feet apart, as they grow
upright than apples; plums, cherries, and
ches fifteen feet apart.

If the trees are planted in the fall, it is well
to make a conical mound of earth about 15 to 18
inches high around each tree, this serves to pro-
tect the trees from frost, it also prevents the tree
from being blown about by the wind when the
ground is soft, and thus saves the trouble of stak-
ing the trees; it also prevents the depredations of
mice in winter.

If planted in spring, the trees should be mulch-
ed; that is, long manure, chip manure, and other
litter placed round the trees a few inches thick;
this protects the roots from the effects of drought
in summer, and keeps the ground moist, and pre-
vents it from baking and cracking; and, if it is
necessary to water the trees in summer till fairly
started, it will prevent the water from quickly
evaporating. But, in general, it will be better
not to water the trees at all. I have never found
watering, unless slightly over the foliage or wood,
if the tree is long of growing, do any good dur-
ing the prevalence of dry weather; but on the
contrary I have found it do great injury. During
wet weather, though it may look ridiculous to
say so, it is sometimes very beneficial; when suf-
ficient rain has not fallen to penetrate the ground
thoroughly, then is the time to give them a good
watering, so as to reach to the roots, and then the
evaporation will not be so injurious as during the
prevalence of long-continued drought.

The holes for planting the trees in, should be
three or four feet in diameter, and eighteen in-
ches or two feet deep, unless in under-drained clay-
ey sub-soils, as before stated. If the sub-soil is
bad, it should be thrown out, and rich earth, or
compost put in the place, in which the tree should
be planted so as to be not more than an inch
deeper after the soil has settled, than it was in the
nursery; and as the earth is filled in, the tree
should be gently shaken, so as to make the fine
earth fill up all the interstices about the roots.--
The rest of the earth should then be filled in
loosely, without further treading; and if the tree
is in an exposed situation, or large, it should be
staked to keep it from blowing about; if in shel-
tered situations, and the trees are small, they will
not require staking. I have never staked a tree
I planted yet, and have found no need of doing
so. Where necessary, the stake should be placed
slanting, and tied to the tree with a straw rope, or
other soft bandage, which should be wound two
or three times round the stem of the tree before
tying it to the stake, to prevent injury from rub-
bing.

After the trees are planted, the soil should, for
several years at least, be thoroughly cultivated
with root crops that require manure, such as po-
tatoes, beets, carrots, turnips, and other vegeta-
bles; but care must be taken in planting these
crops, not to put any of them within three or
four feet of the trees. I have seen a fine young
orchard, planted with great care, nearly killed
the first year by a foolish greediness in allowing
the hills of potatoes to be planted close up to the

tree. This space round each tree should always be kept free from all crops, and regularly hoed and dug, for if large weeds are allowed to grow up around the trees, they are as hurtful, or more so, than crops or grass. When necessary, from any circumstance, to lay the orchard down in grass, a space of from six to eight feet in diameter, according to the size of the tree, should be kept clear from grass and weeds, by digging and hoeing repeatedly.

In no case should grain crops be sown in an orchard, as they are the most injurious that could be put in it. Indian corn might be planted, but it must be kept a considerable distance from the trees, and it is not nearly so good as low hoed crops. After the trees commence bearing, it would be found more profitable to cultivate the ground regularly without planting any crops; the increased product, both in quantity and quality, would well pay for the labor, and I cannot see why it should be considered that the crop of fruit is the only one on the farm that will not pay for separate cultivation.

J. DOUGALL,

Rosebank Nursery, Amherstburg.

ON BUDDING AND GRAFTING.

For the Michigan Farmer.

BLOOMFIELD, March, 1850.

Friend Isham:

Feeling much interest in the pursuit of horticulture, I am induced to give for publication, my experience in some matters connected therewith, in a somewhat desultory manner, but perhaps of some importance.

To wit: I have found that inoculations do much better, when the stock is not cut off until it is nearly leaved out, and the sap is fully in circulation, say until the leaves have attained the size of a shilling piece.

And instead of heading down the stock, I think the buds are much more likely to shoot, when the limbs and branches are all trimmed off, leaving a perfectly naked stock, and kept off for two or three weeks, or until it is ascertained whether the inoculation is likely to start, after which time the stock may be cut off to within three or four inches of the inoculation. And let it be borne in mind, that it is absolutely, at all times, necessary that all other buds and shoots should be picked off, for the very obvious reason that there is no reason why the inoculation should be more likely to grow than any other bud.

In reference to the kinds of stocks that cannot be used to any advantage, I have found from much experience, that those of the wild plum, common crab apple, and common red cherry, are almost worthless; and I would advise persons not to use them, except for temporary purposes, as,

for instance, to insert buds for the purpose of preserving the variety until better stocks can be obtained,

One word in reference to the time of inoculating. It is stated by some nurserymen that September is the proper time; but it is difficult to say any specific time; as much depends on circumstances, and the proper time is as late in the season as the bark will peel freely. Cherries, for instance, should be inoculated much earlier in the season than many, if not all other kinds of fruit. Plums, also, should be budded much earlier than many kinds. Cherries will not peel well until after July, and plums, as a general thing, not until August; but this will depend much upon the condition of the stocks, and trees from which the buds are taken. If they are growing very thickly, they will peel much better than they otherwise would, there being a much greater flow of sap.

One word in reference to grafting. Many have supposed that the wild plum would answer well for stock, but this is a very great mistake; the wild plum will over-grow it, and in a very short time they are blown down, or broken off, by the wind.

For the Michigan Farmer.

PRUNING FRUIT TREES.

MR. ISHAM:—

I notice an erroneous opinion among farmers, respecting pruning fruit trees. A large majority say they want trees pruned high enough to plow under them; that is, high enough to drive a team under them without injuring the tree, which is, in my opinion, wrong. I have noticed trees that were trained low, bore more and better fruit than those that were trained high, and the fruit is less liable to be injured by falling from low trees, than from a tree that is trimmed up until it looks like a Lombardy poplar. Also, low trees are less liable to be injured by hard winds. My plan is, to begin to form a head for an apple tree, at five feet high; peach, nectarine, and apricot trees, at three feet high; plum and pear trees at four feet high. And in pruning, take off the most top from the side the tree leans to, in order to throw the top over the body of the tree, and keep the tree upright. And in plowing an orchard, plow as near the tree as you can without injuring it, and then spade up the earth under it that is not turned up by the plow, and the work is better done by fifty per cent than by trimming high and plowing up to the tree, which then leaves some of the ground unturned; this is remedied by low trimming, and spading up under the tree. A man will spade up the ground under one hundred trees in half a day; and then the work is performed as it should be. But, say some persons, if I should manage in your way, the ground would never get stirred under my trees, as I have no time to spade up the ground! If by increasing the quality and

quantity of fruit by nearly fifty per cent, is not inducement to low training and keeping the ground mellow about fruit trees, I know not what
E. D. LAY.
Ypsilanti Nursery, April, 1850.

GRAFTING—IMPOSITIONS.

For the Michigan Farmer.

Farmers generally, here, are turning their attention to the cultivation of fruit; not only by growing out new varieties, but by changing old orchards from seedlings to the more choice varieties. And there has been a rascally imposition practiced upon them, by itinerant grafters, through all this section. Of the numerous impositions, I will name one or two: One neighbor mine had one of the thriftiest orchards in this county; he employed a man from Ohio to graft him ten or a dozen large trees, and there are in the same top nearly as many kinds of fruit as there are scions, and much fruit that is no better than crab apples. Another neighbor employed me to cut off and re-graft a number of trees, that were grafted four years ago; they were all of a worthless seedlings. I know not of a single instance where justice has been done, which induces me to say, beware of men that you do not know.

Again, can any good reason be given why it is necessary to get into the top of a tree and cut the branches, as is generally done, and have fruit where it cannot be got at? Why not cut the main branches, near the trunk, or near enough to make a top, (I prefer to leave a few inches,) and put in scions of good strong wood, no matter how large the stock, and they will do it. I frequently take off branches four inches in diameter. Fourteen years' experience has convinced me that this is the best way.

LINUS CONE.

Troy, Feb. 3d, 1850.

For the Michigan Farmer.

THE PEACH-WORM.

Those who have not already destroyed this insidious enemy of the peach tree, should delay no single moment, but with knife in hand be on the war of extermination.

The presence of this insect may readily be detected, by the gum and excrementitious matter it oozes out at the surface of the ground. It may be found by removing the ground from around the tree, and carefully examining with a probe; the hollow space may be easily found where it has descended the bark, and by opening it it will be found at the lower extremity.

Trees should be examined in spring and fall.

ROLYNBECK.

AGRICULTURAL DARKNESS.

There is still much missionary ground in Michigan, where agricultural darkness reigns. But the light is dawning, and if our friends will persevere in their co-operative efforts, it will not be long before the sun will rise in full splendor upon the darkest corners of the commonwealth.—Heaven speed the time. The following shows a good spirit:

Dear Farmer:

I should have sent you the dollar belonging to you, in my possession since the first of January, but have waited in hopes of obtaining more subscribers. As humiliating as the truth may be, we are a poor set of customers in this section, particularly as far as regards the patronage we extend to agricultural publications; and why, Mr. Farmer, should we spend our earnings in paying for that by which we will not be profited? We can grow as large a crop of sorrel, as many varieties of weeds, as little wheat, and other useful grains, exhaust our soil, and impoverish ourselves, as fast as any other community of the same means and extent, and that without the assistance of an agricultural paper.

A. R. W.

Columbia, March 27, 1850.

LETTER FROM A POSTMASTER—WOOL-GROWING.

Post Office, Dexter, Mich. }
April 18th, 1850. }

Mr. Isham:

Dear Sir: I had occasion, a few days since, to visit the farm of Dr. C. A. Jeffries, about one mile west of this place, and look at his stock of sheep. He has a very fine flock of the full-blooded Paular Merino, Bingham's stock, and intends to turn his attention to wool-growing, to some considerable extent, in view of which I found no difficulty in persuading him to subscribe for your valuable paper. And I herewith enclose one dollar, for which please send your paper to his address, to this office.

Very respectfully, &c.

A.D. CRANE, P.M.

Extract of a letter from Hon. J. M. Lamb, of Dryden, Lapeer county, to the Editor of the Farmer.—"The wheat crop looks well; it has a strong healthy root, and I anticipate one of the best crops we have had for years, with ordinary good weather. But a limited amount of sugar will be made here this spring—roads very muddy, and business dull. California fever runs high, and is taking off some of our people."



POINTS OF A GOOD HORSE.

We give place to the following communication, as exhibiting the points of a good horse, in the general, aside from any reference to Mr. Moore's, which is the special subject of it. That the compliment to Mr. M.'s horse is well deserved, we have no doubt. It is not the puff of an interested individual, but the opinion of a good judge. Mr. Moore has no wish to dispose of his horse, and he keeps him mainly for his own use; so that puffs are not much of an object to him.

The above cut was designed to represent Mr. M.'s horse, and although it comes as near a *fac simile* as could well be expected, it is far from giving a perfect representation of the animal; some important points not being as well developed as in the original. It was gotten up by Mr. Holmes, Secretary of the State Society, for his use, as a heading to letters, &c. There are also in the group an Ayreshire cow, a pair of South Down sheep and a Byfield hog. In reference to the horse, the description below will supply the defects in the cut.

For the *Michigan Farmer*.

MR. EDITOR—Dear Sir:—Having seen in one of your late numbers, an account of Andrew Y. Moore's, (of Prairie Ronde,) mode of cultivating certain crops, and his having a "taste for horse flesh," I too have a fancy for good horses, and flatter myself that I am somewhat of a judge, having resided many years in the vicinity of, and upon terms of social intercourse with several of

the most celebrated "horse men" at the State Fair, and learned from them to notice what they considered the most important points of a good horse.

I was induced, when at Mr. M.'s place not long since, to particularly notice his stud horse and colts, which was truly gratifying. The horse, in my estimation, is certainly the best animal of the kind I have ever seen in the State; in fact, I do not think I ever saw upon any of the Eastern courses a horse of finer symmetry. I have heard the remark by some, that he was too delicately formed, which opinion I conceive to be erroneous. True, he is not the horse to expect a large, heavy, slow stock from, expressly for teaming and lumbering, which, at four or five years old, will bring 60 or 70 dollars at most; but good similes, active, fine formed roadsters, capable of performing all ordinary work, with ease, possessing endurance from being descendants of the best tried blood in the whole country. The colts show to be from a worthy sire, as they have great similarity, in many good points, and I think Mr. M. has a very flattering prospect of taking in a year or two more, a lot of horses to the Eastern markets, that will command large prices.

He has offered to bet largely, that his horse can travel 100 miles in ten hours, and he would hazard nothing in throwing out the challenge, that he can produce, from his own stable, eight two year olds, of good size, and better symmetry with better developments of bone and tendon, the formation of their limbs, than can be produced from the get of any other horse in the State.

Mr. M. certainly has every reason to be

proud of his horse. His delicate muzzle, with large flaring nostril—his broad, flat forehead, with high pointed crown, and large, full eye, with wide expanded jaw, united to a lean, light neck at the throatlatch, admitting the most free passage for his wind, which good judges esteem as very essential. His neck, which is beautifully formed, is set high up on his pointed withers, which project well back, putting the weight he might carry in part upon his loins, which are short, and somewhat arched, with an enormous development of muscle; his hips are broad, and connected to his loins with perfect symmetry, there too, indicating not only beauty, but strength and action. His tail comes out well, with a long, stout, stiff bone. His chest is deep, broad and full, which admits the lungs to have full play when excited by exercise, which is highly esteemed by judges as evidence of "good bottom," with strong and enduring constitution. His barrel is a perfect round, and light in the flank, showing to carry but little of fat. His stifle does not drop down as low as some, but is broad and full, commencing with what is called "syckel;" but the admiration of the connoisseur is at once attracted by the beautifully formed limb. The muscles to his arm extend far down, and are large, which give strength and full motion. His bone of limb is small, which I have heard objected to; but it is not the bone that fails from hard usage; it is the appendages, the tendons and ligaments, in which respect, his are strongly and neatly formed, standing well up on a short pastern, supported by a full sized hoof. He stands $15\frac{1}{2}$ hands high; he is shorter from point of withers to point of hip, in proportion to his length from point of shoulder to the end of buttock, than we generally see in horses of the highest repute.

His color is a deep, rich brown; his coat very short and silky, and his disposition very mild. I saw Mr. M.'s little boys fondle around him in perfect confidence. I am sure I never saw a more active horse when led out. His trot is light and lofty—carrying himself in a bold majestic manner, and when put into a gallop, has, as sportsmen term it, a "long, raking stride."

I feel confident, if farmers would breed from such a horse, the colts, when grown and broke, would command large cash prices in Eastern markets, instead of rearing such clumps of brutes as they generally do, which they have to "dicker" off as they can; also, am confident I shall be sustained in my description, as well as opinion, of said horse, when examined by good judges.

Yours, with respect,

F.

THE BROWN CORN.—It will be seen from the communication of Mr. Anderson, of Ann Arbor, that he has been in the habit of raising the Brown corn. Those wishing to purchase seed, can doubtless get it from him.

For the Michigan Farmer.

ABOUT FAIRS, SUBSOIL PLOWS, &c.

FRANKLIN, LENAWEE COUNTY, }
March 20, 1850. }

MR. ISHAM—SIR:—Herewith, I send you one dollar, being my subscription for the present volume of the Michigan Farmer.

A word about fairs. I think our fairs may be made a great deal more interesting and profitable, if it was generally known, that they were intended for business, as well as show. At English fairs, thousands of pounds' worth of almost all kinds of property are disposed of; in fact, fairs are there greatly instrumental in regulating the prices of agricultural products; hence, farmers, horse dealers, drovers, cheese merchants, wool staplers, curriers, &c., &c., all resort to the fairs for business purposes. I was surprised, on visiting Lenawee County Fair, to see a number of agricultural implements, some of them sent from Detroit, for show, I suppose, for there was no price affixed, nor any one to inquire of. This is a poor way to do business; and it is almost as bad for our seedsmen and agricultural implement makers and sellers to advertise without giving the price.

Can you, or some of your correspondents, give a description of a spring wheat, known by the name of the Hedge Row, said to be extensively grown in Wisconsin, &c. What are its qualities, and where it can be had. I see in the Farmer for this month, in a communication from Dr. Kennicut, of Cook County, Illinois, it is alluded to as the "Hedge Row, with its usual rot." Please let us know something more about it.

What are the best kinds of subsoil plows? Can they be used among stumps? I have heard of some English ones that will stir the subsoil to the depth of twenty inches in hardpan. What do they cost? Which is the best way to extract stumps? Can you not furnish your readers with a plan of a good one? But I am asking too many questions, and will therefore stop for the present, and subscribe myself your

HUMBLE SUBSCRIBER.

REPLY TO THE ABOVE QUERIES.

Of the Hedge Row Wheat, we know nothing beyond what we have published. But we should not think, that "with its usual rot," it would be a very desirable variety.

Subsoil Plows.—In regard to subsoil plows, that made by Ruggles, Nourse & Mason, is probably as good as any, and can be had at F. F. Par-

ker's, in this city. The price is from seven to ten dollars, according to size. This plow is designed to follow directly after an ordinary plow, and only loosens the subsoil, without turning it up.

And then, there is Smith's, or what is called abroad, "The Michigan Subsoil Plow," which is substantially two plows in one, there being two shares, one following directly after the other, the hindermost one being three or four inches lower than the foremost; and of course, this plow turns the subsoil to the surface. It took a premium at the N. Y. State Fair, at Syracuse. Prof. Mapes remarked to us as we were examining it on that occasion, that he thought it would be admirably adapted to the old, worn out lands of New Jersey. We have no doubt it might be used to advantage on most lands in our own State. Indeed it has been so used, to a considerable extent, in some parts. The price is from ten to eighteen dollars. By turning two furrows, one upon the top of the other, the draft is rendered very much less than is required to turn a single furrow of the same depth; and this can be proved by mathematical demonstration, as well as by the effect upon the team.

There would be no trouble in using the subsoil plow among the stumps of our opening land, even if they were as thick as they are in the timbered land, as upon the former the roots of trees run nearly straight down; while upon the latter they spread themselves out near the surface.—We should think, that in timbered land, it would be difficult to use the subsoil plow for the first few years after being broken up, and much of our timbered land would be injured by subsoiling, unless it was first drained, for it is worse than useless to subsoil land which retains stagnant water, either in the surface or subsoil.

Stump Machines.—These are of two kinds, those which are constructed upon the principle of the wheel and axle, and those which operate upon the principle of the lever, the latter being the most simple, and least expensive, and for all practical purposes, equally efficient, and even more so, when the roots of the stumps are decayed to any considerable extent. Passing by all other contrivances, we would commend to the notice of our correspondent the simple and cheap one described upon the 157th page of the last volume of the Farmer, as having been successfully used upon the farm of Governor Throop.—Ed.

CORN AND COB MEAL.—We perceive by our exchanges, that corn and cob meal is coming much into favor as food for stock. Stock fed on it are said not to be liable to cholera. It is also said to be a great saving in point of economy. We know of no mill for making this kind of meal quite equal to that of Dr. Willson, of Jackson, advertised in our present number.

DETROIT PRICE CURRENT,

Herd's Grass, bu	1 25	Salt,	\$1 15
Flax, bu	75	Butter,	16
Lime, bbl	70	Eggs, doz	10
Flour, bbl	\$4 60	Hides, lb	3a6
Corn, bu	31	Wheat, bu	80
Oats,	26	Hams, lb	6
Rye,	37	Onions, bu	50a6
Barley,	60	Cranberries,	1 75
Hogs, 100 lbs	3 00	Buckwheat, 100 lbs	1 75
Apples, bu	1 00	Indian Meal, "	100
Potatoes,	37	Beef, "	2 55
Hay, ton	5a6 00	Lard, lb retail	7
Wool, lb	25a40	Honey,	10
Peas, bu	75	Apples, dried	1 57
Beans,	75	Peaches, do	2 50
Beef, bbl	6a7 00	Clover Seed, bu	4 00
Pork,	8a11 00	Pine Lumber, clear	\$20 thou
White Fish,	6a5 50	Second clear	15 "
Trout,	3 50a6 50	Bill Lumber	11 "
Cod Fish, lb	5a53	Flooring	12 "
Cheese,	7	Common	10 "
Wood, cord	2a2 25	Lath	2 "

INDEX TO THIS NUMBER :

Wheat-growing—remedy for insect and rust	page 120
To the farmers of Michigan—Wheat-growing No. 1	120
Specimen of a fat sheep, &c.	121
Conversion of corn into beef—Brown corn	122
Country farm house—On bees	123
On poultry	124
Ostrich fowl	125
Applicable to Michigan also—Dairies No. 1	126
On sheep	127
Different breeds of sheep—Inquiries about hemp culture	128
The dying boy..To farmers' daughters, No. 1	129
How to make my mother's bread	130
School libraries	131
Normal schools, No. 3	132
Government of Literary institutions..The farmer	133
Michigan Farmer abroad	134
Notes by the Way, No. 59..Farming operations of Hon Geo Redfield..Wheat crop..Deep plowing..Wheat-growing	135
Fattening pork on potatoes and pumpkins..The new enemy to the wheat crop..Killing sorrel..Comparative profit of horses and oxen..Feeding corn to horses..Notes by the Way, No. 60..Mr. Blanchard and his wool depot,	136
Artichokes for fattening pork..Under-draining.	137
The hroom-corn crop..The flax seed crop..New publications	138
Too scientific, not scientific enough..Revolution in Michigan,	139
Wheeler's over-shot railroad horse power threshing machines..Farm accounts,	140
How to raise 119 bushels of corn to the acre..Potatoes for seed..The wheat crop; two crops out of ten,	141
Culture of fruit..Strawberries	142, 143
Importance of orchard planting	143
On budding and grafting..Pruning fruit trees	144
Grafting; impositions..Peach worm	145
Points of a good horse	146
About sub-soil plows	147

MARTIN'S PREMIUM

COLORED DAGUERREOTYPES !

LADIES and gentlemen are invited to call and examine specimens.
Miniatures taken without regard to the weather.
Rooms in the Odd Fellows' Hall, Woodward Avenue, Detroit

KINDERHOOK WOOL DEPOT!

THIS enterprise will be continued upon the same principles as heretofore, viz: The Fleeces will be thrown into sorts, according to style, and quality. A discrimination will be made between wool in good or bad condition. All who desire it can have their clips kept separate. Sales will invariably be made for cash. The charges will be, for receiving, sorting, and selling, one cent per pound, and the insurance, which will be 25 cts on \$100 for a term of 3 months. Liberal advances in cash made on the usual terms.

REFERENCES

Can be had to Dr. J K Beekman, Kinderhook, BP Johnson, Albany, T W Olcott, Albany, RH King, Albany, Messrs. Freeland, Stuart & Co. NY city, Messrs. M D Wellman & Co. Massillon, O; RCarter, Chicago, Ill; Messrs. Ogden & Jones, Chicago, Ill; John F Gilkey, Kalamazoo, Mich; Sam'l Patterson, Washington Co. Pa; RA Allen, Liberty, Bedford Co. Va; JCHolmes, Detroit, Mich.

DIRECTIONS FOR SHIPPING.

Sacks should be marked—"H. BLANCHARD & CO, Kinderhook, N.Y." The connections between the various transportation lines are so regular, that in ordinary cases, contracts can be made for shipping to East Albany, (opposite Albany,) if sent by the Northern route; and T L Green, agent of the Railroad at that place, will forward to Kinderhook. If sent by the Southern route, contracts can be made to New York, and J H Redfield & Co. corner of Broad and South-streets, Agents of the Swift-sure line of Tow Boats will forward to East Albany. The initials of the owner's name should be upon each sack, and an invoice forwarded to us at the time of shipping, stating the number, and weight of each lot; also contract prices for shipping, if any are agreed upon. May, 1850.

DETROIT SEED STORE

And Agricultural Warehouse!

GARDEN, FIELD, AND FLOWER SEEDS,

IMPORTED Flower Roots, Agricultural Implements and Machines, Starbuck's Troy Plow, Ruggles Nourse & Mason's Eagle Plow, and Wisconsin Plow, Grant's fanning mills, Riche's straw-cutters, Emery's corn-planiers and sub-drill, washing machines, corn shellers, cultivators, thermometer churns, &c. &c.

..ALSO..

Agents for the sale of Wheeler's Patent Improved Portable Rail Road Horse Power and Over-shot Threshers and Separators. FFPARKER & BROTHER. myl 81 Woodward Avenue.

CORN AND COBB MILLS!

WILLSON AT HOME AGAIN, busily engaged in manufacturing his Corn Mills, at his Temperance House in Jackson, Mich.; where all who wish may be supplied with a portable, and the best Corn Mill, now in use in the United States. It is also an elegant Sheller, without breaking the cobb. The Feeders of Michigan and Ohio are invited to examine this Mill. in

DETROIT NURSERY AND GARDEN!

THE proprietor of this establishment offers for sale at his nursery, situated on the Chicago road, about one mile from the City Hall, a fine lot of all the choice varieties of Fruit and Ornamental Trees and Shrubbery.

Having paid much attention to the cultivation of the Pear,erry, Peach, Grape, etc, we are enabled to furnish strong, healthy trees, and we invite purchasers to examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere.

All orders punctually attended to, and packed in the best manner for transportation to any part of the country. Detroit, 15th March, 1850. apl J. C. HOLMES.

ROSEBANK NURSERIES,

(Near Amherstburg, Canada West.)

THE subscriber offers for sale a very fine assortment of all the best varieties of Fruit Trees, comprising Apple, Pear, Plum, Peach, Nectarine, and Quince trees; Gooseberries, Currants, Raspberries, Grape Vines, Strawberries, Rhubarb, &c., &c. Also, a good assortment of Ornamental Trees, Shrubs, Roses, herbaceous plants, Pionies, &c.—all of which will be sold extremely low, for cash.

Orders can be forwarded by mail, or left with Mr. Wm. Clay, Jefferson Avenue, or Messrs. Parker & Brother, Woodward Avenue, Detroit, from whom catalogues can be procured. Orders should be sent as early as possible, to insure a good selection.

JAMES DOUGALL, Proprietor.

Rosebank, 1st April, 1850.

apl-2t

SOLDIERS AND VOLUNTEERS!

And the Widows, Fathers, Mothers, Brothers, and Sisters, of those who have died in the Army of the United States!

All who enlisted for 5 years, or during the war of 1812, before 25th Dec., 1811, and never received the same, are entitled to 160 acres of land; all enlisted after that time, for like period, to 320 acres of land. All who served in Mexico, including volunteers, entitled to 3 months' extra pay and 160 acres of land. The land and money will be procured for those entitled, by writing to G. F. LEWIS, Banker, &c., Detroit, Michigan. Communications from any part of the United States promptly attended to. Write particularly the name of the Post Office, County, and State to which the answer is to be sent.

I have the names of those who were killed in the Mexican war, and will furnish any information to the relatives, free of charge.

Letters must be Postage Paid. aplant-1

TREES, AT REDUCED PRICES!

THE Proprietors of the LAKE ERIE NURSERY and GARDENS, Cleveland, Ohio, have determined, this Spring, to offer their large stock of Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Shrubs, &c. &c., at unusually low prices. With a view of making some changes in their business, many of the trees will have to be removed, unless sold; and they are, therefore, disposed to offer purchasers great advantages.

Nurserymen, who wish for small Trees and Shrubs, can be supplied at very low rates.

The collection is one embracing all the most choice varieties of Apples, Pears, Plums, Cherries, Peaches, apricots, Quinces, Raspberries, &c. &c.; together with a very large stock of Evergreens, and other Ornamental Trees and Shrubs.

We have published no new edition of our catalogue this spring, but have exerted ourselves to keep up with the times, and almost every desirable variety of Fruit or Shrub, if procurable anywhere, may be found in our collection. Address, post-paid,

ELLIOT, & CO.,
Cleveland, Ohio.

February 21, 1850.

FRUIT AND ORNAMENTAL TREES.

SHRUBS AND PLANTS.

THE Subscriber is prepared to receive orders for Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Shrubs and Plants, from the celebrated Rochester and Mount Hope Gardens and Nurseries.—The trees and plants will be delivered at Detroit on the opening of Navigation, at Catalogue prices, adding transportation. Printed Catalogues can be found at the office of the subscriber, foot of Third Street, with directions for planting and cultivation.

J. P. MANSFIELD, Agent. HIRAM WRIGHT, Janl
For sale also by I. Wright, Flint, Genesee Co.

MUNSON & PRATT'S

WASHING MACHINE!

PATENTED MAY 8th, 1849.

THIS MACHINE is adapted to the washing of bleached and dyed clothes. DIRECTIONS FOR USING.—The dyed clothes are put into one end and the white in the other, or the washing may be performed at one end and the rinsing at the other.—A suitable quantity of soap and water is put in each box with the clothes; the attendant then lays hold of the lever and works it up and down, in the manner of a pump-handle, which causes the heads of the dashers to act upon the clothes in the manner of pelting-stocks, the plunger at each forward stroke of the dashers forcing the water up from the bottom among the clothes; at the back stroke of the dashers these plungers are raised up and the suds rush down through the clothes.

LEAHY & THOMPSON, Proprietors, For the counties of Wayne, Washtenaw, Jackson, Calhoun, Kalamazoo, Van Buren, Berrien, Cass and Branch, in the State of Michigan.

For sale at the Agricultural Warehouse, No. 30 Woodward Avenue; also at Thompson's Hotel, Atwater-st. Detroit. Price \$8—warranted to give general satisfaction. apl 6m

STOVES AND

Agricultural Implements.

THE subscribers offer for sale, on reasonable terms, a general assortment of Stoves, Tin, Copper, Sheet Iron, and Hollow wares, of every description.

—ALSO—

an assortment of agricultural implements, including Forks, Hill, Eagle, Wisconsin and Michigan Plows, Cultivators, Cradles, Scythes, Hoes, Rakes, Shovels, Scrapers, Forks, Churns (atmosphere) Wash Boards, &c. &c.

D. O. & W. PENFIELD.

CLOTHING EMPORIUM.



AND
Gentlemen's Furnishing Establishment.
 Corner of Jefferson and Woodward Avenues, Detroit.
A COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF ARTICLES, usually kept in a Clothing Establishment, constantly on hand and for sale at the lowest possible rates.
 Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, &c., on hand and made up to order, in the most fashionable and durable style.

HALLOCK & RAYMOND.



DR. L. C. ROSE, having purchased the right to vend Dr. Banning's Body Brace in the State of Michigan, asks to announce that he may be consulted gratuitously at his office and residence, on Miami Avenue Detroit, relative to the use of the Brace for the auxiliary relief of weaknesses of the vocal, pulmonary, digestive, spinal and nervous system, in the case of both ladies and gentlemen, particularly in the case of weakness and spinal deformities, so common to children, ladies, and sedentary gentlemen in this climate.

The principle on which these affections are relieved by the brace is—

1st. By firmly supporting the joints or weak part of the back, pushing it forward under the shoulder, and thereby balancing the latter upon the body's axis.

2d. By lifting, but not compressing the sunken abdomen; also removing a dragging from the pats above, thereby expanding the waist and chest and strengthening the whole body by the consequent upward and outward bracing of the supported organs, an action and principle entirely different from that of corsets and shoulder braces, removing all desire for, or propriety in their use.

The medical profession are invited to call.
 A lady in attendance upon ladies.
 Rooms open from 9 to 12 A. M., and from 2 to 8 P. M.
 Patients unable to go out will be visited at their dwellings, whenever the request is made.

Physicians can be supplied with the braces at a liberal discount at wholesale.

Also, the braces can be obtained of Dr. Thomas B. Clark, on Jefferson Ave.

T. H. ARMSTRONG,

Manufacturer of and Dealer in
SUPERIOR HATS AND CAPS,

No. 58, Woodward Avenue.

(Between the Presbyterian Church, and Jefferson Avenue,
 Sign of Big Hat, Detroit.)

ALSO, Dealer in Furs, Robes, Muffs, Umbrellas, Canes, Gloves, Scarfs, Cravats, Suspenders, Buckskin Gloves, &c., very cheap for cash.

Would respectfully solicit the patronage of Farmers and others coming into the city, pledging himself to sell as cheap as any other establishment east of New York.

His stock of Hats and Caps are of his own manufacture and warranted the best.

Orders for any style of Hat or Cap promptly attended to.

WINTER SEASON—1849-50.

CLOTHING FOR THE MILLION!

EAGLE & ELLIOTT,

No. 61, Woodward Ave., Larned Bl'k, Detroit

HAVING completed their Fall purchase, are now prepared to offer for sale an extensive and complete assortment, comprising 50,000 garments of every grade, style, quality and size, to be had in the market. Among which may be found the most fashionable as well as the most substantial. Manufactured in Philadelphia, mechanically cut, and unsurpassed in neatness of pattern and design, purchased particularly for this market, and for the winter season of 1849-50.

Merchants in the interior, and adjacent parts of Canada, are invited to call at No. 61, Woodward Avenue, and examine the extensive stock of the subscribers. Having purchased their entire stock this season, in the Philadelphia market, they can offer a great variety of styles and sizes, and sell their goods to wholesale purchasers at New York whole-sale prices; or at retail in quantities to suit purchasers, at their usual low and satisfactory prices.

EAGLE & ELLIOTT

No. 61, Woodward Avenue, Larned Block, nearly opposite the Presbyterian Church, Detroit.

J. G. DARBY,

ENGRAVER,

No. 151, Corner Jefferson Avenue and Bates Street,
 Detroit, (Third Story.)

MAPS, Visiting and Business Cards, Portraits,
 Bills of Exchange, Wood Cut's, &c.

—ALSO—

Door Plates, Silver Ware, &c., elegantly engraved.
 Detroit, January 1st, 1850.

DETROIT PLASTER MILL.

THE Undersigned, having a Plaster Mill adjoining William Brewster's Ware House, below and near the foot of Randolph street, which is now in full operation, have added a fine run of stone, are now prepared to grind as fine as customers may wish.

—ALSO—

have on hand a large quantity already ground. Will be able to supply customers whenever they call, at the rate of seven dollars per ton, in bags, boxes, or anything they may choose to bring.

We would recommend farmers to use bags as much as possible, as it is a convenient way of carrying plaster, and is a saving in transportation, and does not injure them more than grain. Or, if they choose, it will be put up in barrels, with the original cost of the barrel, in any quantity.

We shall also keep constantly on hand a quantity of very fine white, for hard finish, stucco, &c.

Very fine bags can be had at the mill.

DAVID FRENCH, Agent.

Detroit, Jan'y 1, 1850.

NEW WHOLESALE BOOK-STORE!

THE undersigned, having located themselves permanently in the City of Detroit, beg leave to call the attention of the people of this State, to their No., being 180, Jefferson Avenue, where is to be found a general assortment of Books, pertaining to Agriculture, Horticulture, &c., &c., and where subscriptions are received for all "Agricultural Papers" published in this country.

—ALSO—

a complete assortment of School, Classical, Medical, Law and Miscellaneous books, together with a large assortment of stationery and Paper Hangings, and Borders to match.

For sale Wholesale and Retail, by

F. P. MARKHAM & BRO.

No. 180, Jefferson Avenue, Detroit.

Detroit, Jan'y 1st, 1850.

SMITH'S Patent Ventilating Smut Machine—

Also, Mott's Agricultural Furnace, for sale by

J. O. & W. S. PENFIELD.

Detroit, Jan'y 1850.

TERMS.—The MICHIGAN FARMER is published monthly, by WARREN ISHAM, at one dollar a year in advance; after three months, \$1.25; after six months, \$1.50; after nine months, \$1.75. No subscription taken for less than one year, nor discontinued till all arrearages are paid.—To clubs, five copies for four dollars, twelve copies for nine dollars, and any greater number at the same rate.

Advertising, for one folio, or one hundred words, first insertion one dollar and fifty cents—twelve dollars per annum.

Office next door to Markham's Book Store, opposite Maj. Kearsley—entrance same as that of the Daily Advertiser.